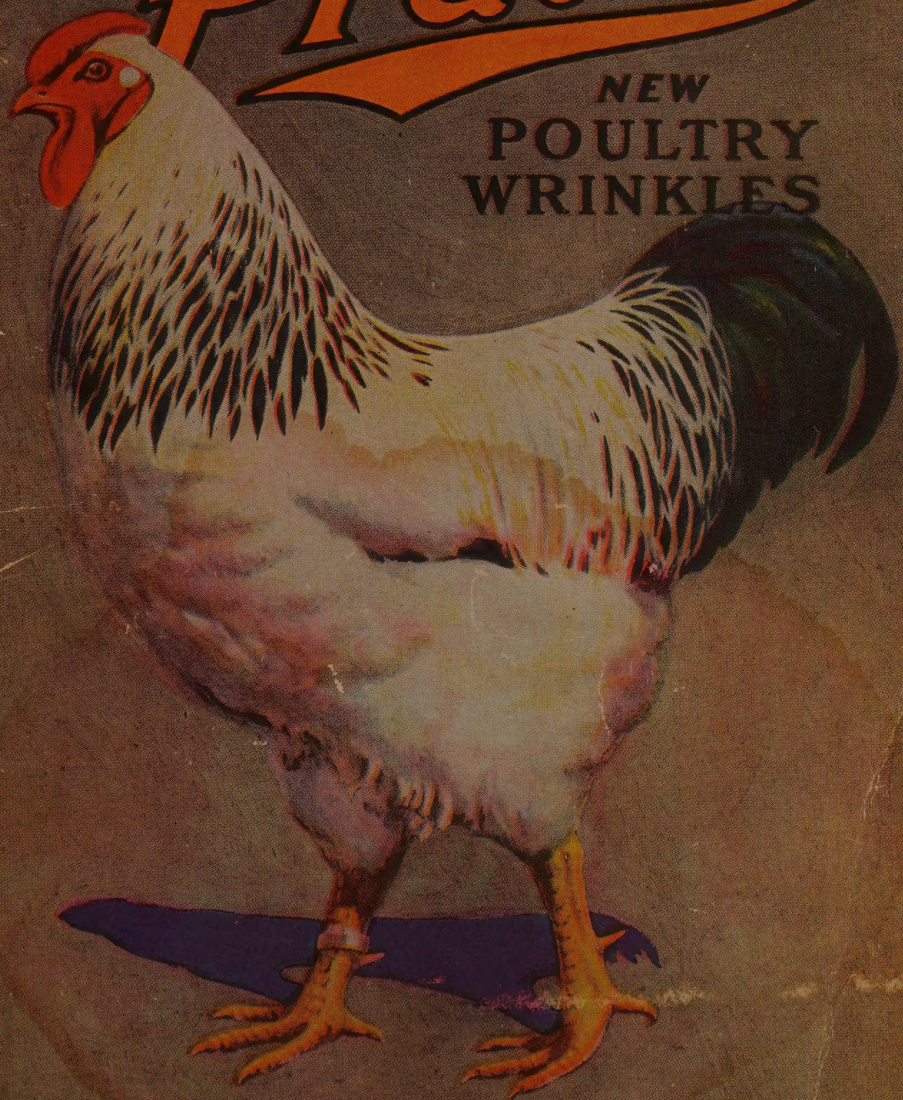


Pratts

NEW
POULTRY
WRINKLES





PARTIAL VIEW OF PRATT EXPERIMENT STATION, MORTON, PA.

An Invitation to You

SOME day you are coming to Philadelphia. We say it confidently, because, sooner or later, every patriotic American does come to this city, the birthplace of the nation and, during its first years, the capital. More history has been written in Philadelphia and nearby points than elsewhere in America, and the city's visitors in a year's time are numbered by the millions. So, you see, we have some ground for thinking you are coming to Philadelphia.

And when you do come, if you are interested in Poultry, you will want to see some of the large poultry plants near here, and especially the Pratt Experiment Station, situated at Morton, a suburb less than half an hour's ride distant. We wish you would regard this as a personal invitation. You will be made welcome at all times—Sundays excepted—and one of our experts will be pleased to show you how we handle our flocks to make them pay and to insure their health.

A Poultry Plant Worth Visiting The Pratt Experiment Station is a magnificent farm of nearly 100 acres of gently rolling ground admirably situated for breeding vigorous fowls. It has the best equipment money can buy, including a Giant Mammoth Incubator with a season capacity of 40,000 eggs, a brooder house for over 5,000 little chicks, curtained and glass-front laying houses each accommodating 500 birds, numerous colony houses; in fact, neither expense nor skill has been spared to make it a complete practical poultry plant. Every detail must answer the question, "Will it pay?" as well as being in accord with advanced poultry management.

Our birds are under the direction of modern trained, well-known poultry experts, who will be pleased to give you the benefit of their skill and

experience. The knowledge you can gain from such a visit will be of material advantage in managing your own poultry, whether you have many or few birds.

If you cannot make a personal visit to our Poultry Farm, the next best plan is to write us. Here, too, our entire organization of poultry experts is at your service. Knowledge which it has taken them years to obtain is yours for the asking. This is part of the Pratt Food Company's service to their patrons.

If you wish information about poultry houses, incubators, brooders and feeds let us assist you.

**Our Experts Will
Assist You Freely**

We can generally furnish stock, eggs or chicks from several popular varieties, but in case we do not breed what you desire, will be pleased to furnish you the names of reliable breeders who can supply your demands.

In case of disease we stand ready to prescribe a special course of treatment, giving full instructions on how to handle the birds, what remedies to apply, what special feed to give, and other essential points.

All this is free to our patrons, and the advice is tendered to you by our staff of poultry experts, who have devoted their life's work to this most interesting and profitable of all vocations—the breeding and raising of fowl.

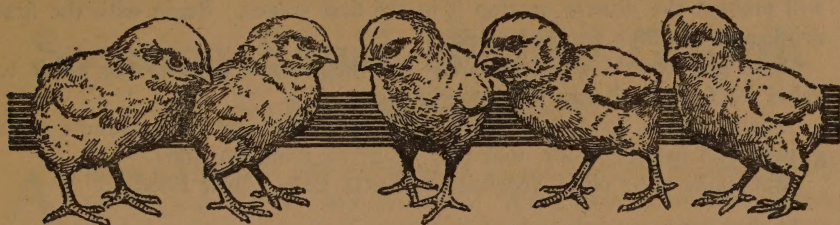
When writing on any of the subjects referred to on this page copy the address at the bottom of this page and your letter will be sure to be referred to the proper department without delay.

This new edition of POULTRY WRINKLES has been entirely rewritten and revised. We have retained the name for the reason that PRATTS POULTRY WRINKLES has become a standard for reference among poultrymen who want reliable, up-to-date helps in handy pocket form.

We are sure this new edition will be heartily welcomed and make us many new friends. It is a matter of interest that over two million copies of the old book were required to supply the demand for it.

For greater convenience a new arrangement has been made. The first part is devoted to that most important subject of all—feeding. How to feed from the baby chick to the grown bird is authoritatively treated. The tables of rations on pages 10 and 11 will be frequently referred to by experts as well as beginners. Special importance attaches to the article on Back-Yard Poultry Keeping, in view of the fact that more and more is poultry being raised in suburbs and small cities where ground room is limited.

Pratt Food Company, Poultry Service Dept., Philadelphia



Feeding Little Chicks

WHO does not love little chicks?

Whether you see them in a store window or running around with mother hen, you are sure to stop and admire their sprightly, saucy ways.

Best of all, however, and a constant joy is the owning of a brood yourself, and the care of the little "biddies" is one of the great delights of the poultry business.

Buying day-old chicks is a very satisfactory way to start your flock. The cost is small, the risks minimum. Of course there are many who delight in setting a hen or running an incubator and doing their own hatching. But, whatever way you get your chicks, there are a few simple rules which, barring accidents, will prevent losses and bring your brood safely through the critical period of chick life—the first three weeks.

Make sure at the start, whether you buy eggs or chicks, that they come from strong parent stock. A chick has the right to be well born, and good blood lines will increase the number of chicks that live and will lessen the danger from chick diseases.

Baby chicks should not be fed until they are from

When To Begin Feeding *24 to 48 hours old.*

Nature has provided them with all the food they need for that time in the yolk of the egg. Too early feeding and overfeeding are the start of most of the serious chick troubles.

The first feeding should be Pratts Baby Chick Food. It is the perfect food for them, is thoroughly sterilized, and, honestly, we know nothing as good. It contains muscle and bone builders and mild tonics which prevent digestive disorders and that worst foe of chick life, white diarrhoea.

Pratts Baby Chick Food is carefully ground and bolted so that it is 75 per cent. mechanically predigested.

See that the chicks have pure drinking water, and plenty of it, in which a tablet of Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy has been dissolved. It

will prevent the disease or stop it in the first stages. Begin with the first drink and continue for one week.

Fine grit should be kept handy for them, as it enables the chick to grind its food so it can be properly digested.

Tender green food is relished by baby chicks and will promote their growth and health. Sour milk may be given from the start.

But make your chief dependence Pratts Baby Chick Food.

The Success of Others Is the Test That Proves

We do not ask you to take our word alone. Let us show you what it has done for others, even under adverse conditions of surroundings and weather. Read on pages 32 and 33 how we convinced Mr. Lester Tompkins, the well-known breeder of Rhode Island Reds. Here is the experience of another grower, Mr. H. C. Singleton, of Camden, S. C.:

"I wish to say that your Baby Chick Food is a wonder.

"I agree with the Hon. Geo. A. Cosgrove when he writes, 'I did not conceive it possible to invent a chick food that would give such astonishingly good results.' I live almost exactly in the center of our little city and raise only a limited number of chickens for pleasure. I hatched out seventy odd during February and March during most unfavorable weather—rain, sleet and snow. The latter two rather unusual here.

"I used your Baby Chick Food and did not lose a chick, nor have I lost one since, except by accident, or perhaps a rat or cat may have gotten a few. I have had no sick ones or weaklings. The weather being so unusual I should certainly have lost more, but for the healthy, thrifty start they got, and which I attribute to your Baby Chick Food.

"I think it the very thing for the town and city man who has chickens, as well as for those who raise on larger scale. It is so natural for the town or city man to think (especially in the South) where grist or hominy is used daily, also corn meal, that a little grist dry or some cooked and left from breakfast, mixed with gravy or some parts of egg that is left, is the very thing for chicks, or a little meal and milk, made into a dough is all o. k. for chicks. When, if he knew how cheap and easily he could use the Baby Chick Food, and the results, he would not trouble with the little scraps except for grown fowls."

The foregoing reference to Hon. George A. Cosgrove was a quotation from a letter from that well-known Connecticut poultryman, often called the "Dean of Connecticut's Poultry Fraternity." This letter appears on page 28.

From Dartmouth, Mass., Mr. C. F. Crapo furnishes this testimony:

"I have used Pratts Baby Chick Food for some time. I had 206 chicks and they are six weeks old and have 197 chicks. I lost only one chick from sickness. It had white diarrhoea. The others were by accident."

Similar success was experienced by Mr. Frederick H. Lovejoy, of Pomfret, Conn. Out of a brood of 306 chicks he lost only one, and that was by drowning. He says "they have grown like weeds."

We could give you many more such instances if it were necessary.

Securing Rapid, Healthy Growth

See Rations on Pages 10 and 11

AS soon as the little fellows begin to go out of doors regularly, feed them a mash either dry or moist. When they go out on range, feed heavily. Keep them eating and exercising and they will grow at a rapid, healthy rate. Give lots of wheat, oats and animal food. These are makers of bone and muscle. The fat can be put on later.

The common causes of chick troubles are lice, dampness, overcrowding and improper food.

Lice can be prevented by dusting the nest and hen, during incubation, with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, and having the pens and brooders thoroughly clean before putting in the chicks.

Dr. A. C. Brown, Secretary Board of Health, Mosells, Mo., says: "Pratts Poultry Lice Killer is the most meritorious preparation of its kind I have ever tried. It certainly destroys the lice."

Some Easily Prevented Troubles For HEAD LICE on chicks use Pratts Head Lice Ointment and keep the chicks out of the hot sun. There is nothing better. It has saved thousands of chicks and will save yours. As soon as you see a chick mope, examine it for lice.

DAMPNESS causes rheumatism and diarrhoea. The first thing to do is to make all coops and brooders clean, dry and sunny. Feed plenty of green food. Pratts Poultry Regulator will improve the general condition.

OVERCROWDING is often a cause of death. See that pens and brooders are so built that the weak chicks cannot be pushed into a corner and crushed. Never handle little chicks more than necessary.

At most poultry farms the chicks are moved to colony houses when six weeks old. They are then given free range.

Many breeders do not feed till almost noon—leaving the young chicks to hustle in the morning among the grass for bugs, etc. In the late morning mash should be given in a feeding trough inside the house, and at 5 o'clock grain consisting of two parts wheat to one part cracked corn, scattered on the ground near the house.

The increased egg yield resulting from the use of Pratts Poultry Regulator, is almost beyond belief. Mr. F. E. Gray, Black River, N. Y., says that when he allowed himself to get out of Pratts Poultry Regulator, his hens stopped laying. But he adds: "After I commenced feeding again I had the hens laying splendidly in two weeks' time."

10 DAYS



WEIGHT 2 oz.

17th DAY



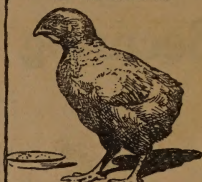
WEIGHT 4½ oz.

24th. DAY



WEIGHT 6 oz.

8 WEEKS



WEIGHT 2 lbs.

A 2-lb. Broiler in Eight Weeks

Going some, isn't it! Done right in the face of bad baby chick weather, too—no rain and very hot. Yet Mr. Hood calls his brood "promising show specimens." Study the illustration above. The drawings were made direct from photographs sent us by Mr. Hood. Pose, size, shape—every detail is faithfully reproduced. Shows what can be done when



Pratts, Baby Chick Food

is fed right from the start. Can be fed dry or moist. Mr. Hood fed it dry. You may prefer to give it moist, but whichever method you adopt, it is sure to bring your chicks through the critical first three weeks. But read what Mr. Hood says.

Never Had Chicks Do So Well

SOMERSET, MASS., July 6th.

The package of Pratt's Baby Chick Food proved most satisfactory. Never had chicks do as well. They feathered very evenly and made that growth so much desired—long, deep and shapely bodies—giving every promise of very fine show specimens.

Less than three weeks later, Mr. Hood writes us again. All these days he has been watching his chicks, noting their growth, feathering and general condition—on the lookout for trouble if it should come, but it did not. What was the result? Why, that in the future he will use Pratt's Baby Chick Food for all his chicks. More

than that, he is recommending it to his poultry friends. Here is his second letter:

Growth the Best Ever Obtained

JULY 24th.

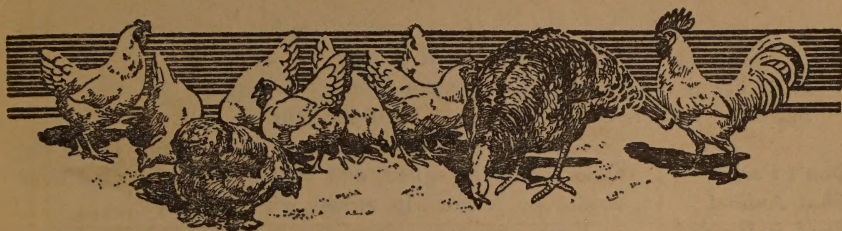
I am inclosing negatives of chicks. They weighed as follows, on day photos were taken.

2 oz. at ten days old.

4½ oz. on seventeenth day.

6 oz. on twenty-fourth day.

And there was very little difference in weight or size of the whole flock. These have had Pratt's Baby Chick Food by them all the time in hoppers from the start. The two oldest chicks weighed at eight weeks old 1¼ and 2 lbs. each. They are very promising show specimens and are making the best growth and most perfect feathering of any chicks I ever had.



Feeding Grown Birds

See Rations on Pages 10 and 11

THE first rule in feeding, whether chicks or grown birds, is, *Do not overfeed.*

Feed supplies new growth, repairs waste and, in cold weather, provides heat to keep the body warm. Then, what is fed over that amount goes to the making of eggs or flesh.

Overfeeding makes the birds lazy and indolent and more prone to disease. Between heavy feeding and overfeeding runs the line that brings success and profits to the poultryman.

There has been a lot written about balanced rations. In a book of this kind we cannot go extensively into that subject. A pretty safe rule to follow is to study your birds and see how they get on. If their feed keeps them healthy and makes them lay, it will probably be found that it is well enough balanced for their thrifty growth.

On pages 10 and 11 we give a number of feeding rations, any of which will be found entirely satisfactory.

Make it a point to supply feed of good quality. Never buy damaged grain, no matter how cheap it seems. It is likely to prove expensive in the end.

**Feed Should Always
Be of Good Grade**

Wheat is one of the best grains for poultry. Cracked, it can be fed to chicks from the start. It should be used, of course, with other feed.

Bran and wheat middlings are good for the mash.

Corn may be fed whole or cracked.

Cornmeal is used in the mash.

Buckwheat and barley are good for a change.

Oats is excellent. Ground oats is used in the mash.

Oatmeal and rolled oats are fed to young chicks with success.

Peas and beans, either ground or cracked, millet and sunflower seed are all first class, but should be used sparingly.

Stale bread is relished when soaked in milk or water.

Skimmed milk is excellent to mix with the mash.

Don't Forget

That Animal

Food is Needed

Animal food is necessary. All scraps from the table should be saved, and beef scraps or boiled liver should be frequently mixed with the mash.

Every poultry raiser should have a bone cutter. There is nothing better for fowls than fresh cut bone, which should be given three times a week, about an ounce to each fowl. On the days the bone is given no meat need be mixed with the mash.

Poultry Demands Green Feed

Green food is a necessity. Green cut clover should be mixed with the mash every day in winter, while lawn clippings, grass and clover should be given in summer, especially if the fowls are yarded.

Sprouted oats is an ideal winter green feed and is now much used.

Home Made

Oats Sprouter

To sprout oats, place in a water-tight receptacle, cover with warm water and let stand for about twenty-four hours. Then empty into a box that will permit the water to escape. Wet twice a day with warm water until the oats has sprouted a quarter of an inch. Then spread oats, about an inch deep, in boxes. Sprinkle twice daily until it is about five inches in length, when it is ready for feed.

Vegetables, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes and apples are healthful and much relished.

Potatoes and turnips should be cooked and mixed in the mash. They are fattening.

Some Aids to Good Digestion

Linseed meal should be given frequently in the proportion of one part meal to 20 parts grain or mash. It is very good during the molting season.

Grit is necessary. It should be clean, sharp and hard. Crushed oyster shells or broken plaster should be in the yard where the fowls can get it when wanted.

Have pure water continually within reach of the fowls.

Put crushed charcoal in the mash or have a box filled with it. It is excellent for digestion.

Regularity in Feeding Must be Observed

FEED at regular hours. Twice a day, morning and night, is usually sufficient, but at noon throw a few handfuls of grain among the litter.

If you have no vegetables, pour boiling water over cut clover or dried beet pulp at night, let it stand until morning, then mix with mash.

Give a little wheat thrown in the litter at noon and corn and wheat at night. A handful for each fowl.

The quantity of mash to be given can only be decided by trial. Feed all they will eat up clean. Feed the mashes crumbly, never sloppy.

No matter what you feed, give your fowls **Pratts Poultry Regulator** daily. It is composed of roots, herbs and barks, so blended as to make a perfect regulator and tonic, suitable for the constitution of poultry. It overcomes the difficulties met by every poultryman by regulating blood, bowels and digestive organs of all fowls. Thus it keeps the birds in robust health, produces good, rich blood, healthy fat, sturdy muscle, strong bones, red combs and wattles, brilliant feathers and fertile eggs. It stands unrivaled as an egg producer and where it is regularly used the hens lay throughout the year. By keeping poultry in the best of health, it prevents chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism. It expels worms, prevents leg weakness, egg eating and unnatural habits.

Turkey raising is made easier when **Pratts Poultry Regulator** is used, and ducks, geese, pigeons and guineas should be given it regularly.

Pratts Poultry Regulator is used by successful poultrymen throughout the world, and, although imitated, it has never been equaled.

Mr. James F. Sargent, of Concord, N. H., says: "Before using **Pratts Poultry Regulator** my 32 hens laid in two months 687 eggs. I then gave them **Pratts Poultry Regulator** daily and the next two months they laid 1,030 eggs, and 12 hens were sitting the last month. The weather was cold and unfavorable, and I credit all the increase to the use of **Pratts Poultry Regulator**."



PRIZE WINNING BLACK MINORCA
COOK. BRED AND OWNED BY
PRATT EXPERIMENT STATION

Feeding—From the Egg to the Pot

Baby Chicks—What to Do the First Three Weeks

Mash.—Pratts Baby Chick Food.

Scratch Grain.—Equal parts pinhead oats, chick-size cracked corn and cracked wheat.

Green Food.—After the fifth day.

Animal Food.—Sifted beef or fish scraps after the tenth day.

Growing or Developing Food

To be given when four weeks old.

Mash.—Twenty lbs. bran, 20 lbs. middlings, 10 lbs. cornmeal, 10 lbs. ground oats, 10 lbs. beef scraps, 1 lb. bone meal, 1 lb. shell meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. fine charcoal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Scratch Grain.—Same mixture as for first three weeks, gradually increasing size of grains.

Greens.—Liberal amount.

Laying or Egg-Producing Food

Mash.—Twenty lbs. bran, 10 lbs. middlings, 10 lbs. cornmeal, 10 lbs. ground oats, 10 lbs. beef scraps, 5 lbs. oil meal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Scratch Grain.—Fifty lbs. cracked corn, 50 lbs. wheat, 25 lbs. oats, 25 lbs. buckwheat. Decrease amount of buckwheat as weather grows warmer.

Greens.—Liberal amount.

Molting Food

Same feeding as during laying may be followed or:

Mash.—Four lbs. bran, 3 lbs. middlings, 3 lbs. ground oats, 4 lbs. beef scraps, 3 lbs. cornmeal, 4 lbs. linseed oil cake meal, 1 lb. low-grade flour, 2 lbs. alfalfa meal, 6 ozs. Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Start this mash using only 1 lb. each of beef scrap and oil cake meal, gradually increasing until formula given above is allowed. If mixture proves too laxative, cut down on beef scrap and oil cake meal and add a little charcoal.

Scratch Grain.—Equal parts of cracked corn and whole wheat.

Greens.—Liberal amount.

Fattening Food

Confine fowls to small yard or building.

Mash.—Ten lbs. ground hulled oats or barley, 10 lbs. cornmeal, 5 lbs. middlings, 1 lb. Pratts Poultry Regulator. Mix with hot water or milk. Feed in morning and at noon. After first week add 1 lb. of beef scrap. This may be used as a dry mash if preferred.

Scratch Grain.—Equal parts cracked corn, wheat and hulled oats.

Do not feed greens.

General Hints

Always use milk, either sour or sweet, to mix with mashes if it is possible to get it, otherwise warm water.

Never make a mash wet, just crumbly.

Keep fresh water, grit and charcoal before the birds at all times.

As a general rule feed mashes early in the day and scratch grain in the evening.

Keep your birds exercising.

Never feed musty or moldy feeds. Always examine and smell feed before using.

If green food is scarce, use dried beet pulp soaked in warm water. Dried alfalfa is not a good substitute for green food.

Dried milk (milk albumen) is splendid for little chicks or fattening.

Molting Poultry Requires Care

WHEN the molt begins, usually in August, give your poultry the extra care they need. It will pay you many times over in eggs during the fall and winter.

Always separate the sexes during molting.

It is a good plan to force the molt. Feed sparingly for two weeks, giving plenty of green food. Allow but little exercise. At the end of two weeks start heavy feeding.

Provide shade and give cool, fresh water.

Where this practice has been followed the molt was over in thirty days and the hens ready for winter laying.

Mr. H. W. Corbett, of Annapolis, Canada, says: "I have a flock of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets. I put five in a separate house and gave them Pratts Poultry Regulator. In February the five pullets produced 116 eggs, or 23 to 24 each. The other 30, without having Pratts, produced 461 eggs, or 15 to 16 each. I then fed the 30 Pratts Poultry Regulator, and in ten days my hens increased 50 per cent. in laying. I consider Pratts Poultry Regulator the best on the market."

Makes Hens Lay

Plenty of eggs is the big test we guarantee to satisfy you on—or not cost you a cent. Egg laying is the biggest factor of success in the poultry business.

Pratts. Poultry Regulator

does make hens lay. It regulates the blood, bowels and digestive organs of all fowls. Keeps them robust, produces healthy fat, firm muscles and strong bones, red combs and wattles, brilliant feathers and fertile eggs. As an egg producer it stands unrivaled, and when used regularly, hens lay throughout the year.

Prevents Disease

The use of Pratts Poultry Regulator will prevent most of the common poultry diseases because it keeps the birds in such strong, healthy condition. Such diseases as chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, worms and unnatural habits, as egg eating, are unknown when it is given regularly. Composed of the highest grade of absolutely pure imported roots, herbs and health-giving barks, it forms a perfect regulator and tonic, suited exactly to chicks, pullets and grown birds. It will also greatly improve and make it easier to raise turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas, and other fowl, and promote their rapid, sturdy growth.



Thirty Hens at a Cent a Day

Just think of keeping your flocks healthy and laying at a cost of a cent a day for thirty birds. That is all it costs to feed Pratts Poultry Regulator. The wonder is that you would think of doing without it.

25-lb. pail—the favorite size for many poultrymen.....\$2.50

100-lb. sacks—put up for larger poultry farms..... 9.00



Also in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 packages.

Sold under the guaranty that it must please you or money back. Be sure to ask for Pratts Poultry Regulator and avoid disappointment as well as risk of loss.

Upwards of 40,000 dealers in the United States and Canada sell it. If you do not know the Pratt dealer near you, write to our nearest office.



A Back-Yard Poultry Plant

THE pleasure that comes from keeping chickens in your own back yard cannot be told in dollars and cents.

But counting dollars and cents, there is no question but that it can be made to pay a gratifying profit.

That it is done, the thousands of just such successful poultry plants as you would like to have in your own yard—plants numbering, perhaps, not more than 15 or 20 hens up to 150—is positive proof.

You do not have to have a big yard.

That is one of the many points in favor of home poultry.

A yard 10 ft. by 20 ft. is large enough for from 20 to 30 hens.

Making the house 10 ft. by 14 ft. will leave six feet of yard room.

The number of hens to the size of the house depends entirely upon the care and treatment the birds are to receive. A good rule is to allow about four square feet of floor space for each fowl. We would recommend starting with few birds, increasing your flock as you acquire confidence and experience.

Arrangement of the Yard

MAKE your yard or run as large as you can. It will be almost impossible to keep any grass growing in it, so plant bushes and sunflower plants.

In this yard place the coop for the spring-hatched chicks.

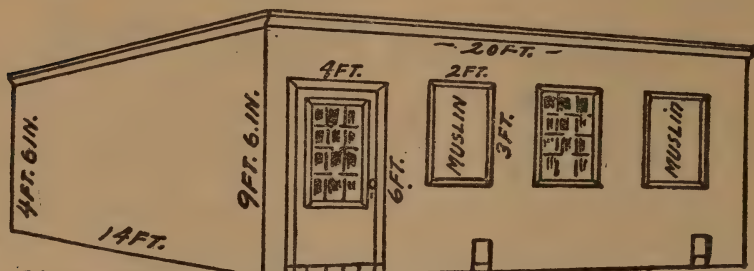
Have the yard inclosed with a good quality of wire netting at least 6 feet high. Most back-yard plants also use wire over the top, as a hungry cat can soon do away with the chicks. The cement floor will help to do away with rats, but you must always be on the lookout for them.

**Protect Chicks
From Enemies**

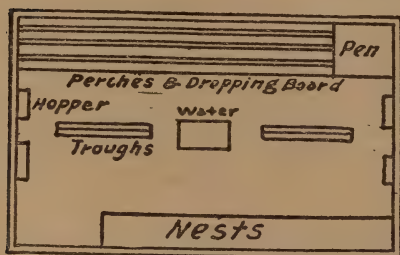
A deep, sandy soil is best for the run, and this should be sprayed frequently with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, 1 part Disinfectant to 100 parts water.

How to Build Your Poultry House

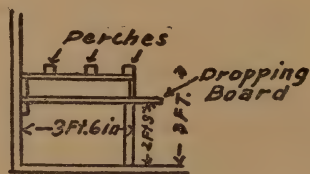
THE poultry house should front to the south, so as to get the greatest amount of sunlight. It should be built of good materials and well constructed, although it need not be expensive. Cover the inside walls with felt paper, as it is essential that it should be free from draughts.



If room, have door on side.



Interior Plan



*HOUSE
for Back Yard
Planit*

The front of the poultry house should have as many windows as possible and for every window glazed have one covered with a cloth curtain.

Plenty of Light and Ventilation

The curtain-front houses are favored by many owners, and are generally effective in keeping poultry free from colds, roup and similar diseases.

The accompanying illustrations show the plan and interior arrangement. Concrete is best for floors, but if wood is used it should be made tight. Cover with two or three inches of sand and then five to eight inches of good litter.

Grit, oyster shells and charcoal should always be fed from hoppers, both as a matter of health and economy. Two drinking fountains are

better than one. If the house is large enough, make a dust bath in one corner and keep it filled with fine sifted ashes. Sprinkle in Pratts Powdered Lice Killer. The feed troughs should be large enough for all the birds to feed at one time.

Cleanliness Means Poultry Health

THE small poultry yard above all things must be kept clean and in perfectly sanitary condition. There is no preventive equal to frequent disinfection.

Large poultry owners have usually learned their lesson and make it a point to keep poultry buildings and yards clear of germs and insects. Many spray their houses weekly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, besides frequently adding it to the drinking water as a preventive of disease. They also sprinkle it in the yards, thus keeping them sweet and free from disease germs. In no other way can they be so sure of maintaining the good health of their flocks.

Use Pratts Poultry Disinfectant

Most all of the diseases of poultry are contagious and infectious. It is not enough simply to separate the sick birds. The houses they occupied and the runs they used must be thoroughly disinfected or sickness will attack the other birds.

In disinfecting, a preparation must be used that is powerful and will do the work, yet is not dangerous to the birds.

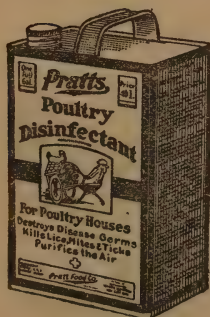
Pratts Poultry Disinfectant is unequalled for killing disease germs, purifying the air and acting as a safe general disinfectant.

When diluted with water it costs about one cent a gallon.

As soon as disease breaks out in the poultry yard separate the sick birds at once. Then spray or sprinkle the entire house and runs with 1 part Pratts Poultry Disinfectant to 100 parts water, and add to the drinking water $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful Disinfectant to 1 quart of water.

Lice and mites put many poultry plants out of business. Pratts Poultry Disinfectant is sure death to these pests.

On every can of this preparation are explicit directions how to disinfect and also how to treat fowls affected with roup, canker, diphtheria, cholera and other diseases.



1 quart, 35c.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 60c.
1 gallon, \$1.00.

We advise every poultryman to get this preparation at once. It will be money well invested. Do not accept a substitute. If your dealer does not keep Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Look Out for Lice and Mites

The dropping board should be cleaned two or three times a week, and new litter used every one or two months, or whenever it gets foul. In disinfecting with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant spray dropping boards and sides of house. Look out for lice and mites. Lousy hens will not lay. The frequent use of Pratts Powdered Lice Killer is a good practice.

Watch for the first symptoms of disease. Always separate sick birds at once and disinfect thoroughly. Keep Pratts Roup Remedy on hand for all emergencies.

What Breed to Buy

LONG before you get your poultry house ready you will be thinking of the question of breed. Perhaps you already have your favorite.

If so, the question is an easy one, and you have only to select some dependable breeder and buy your stock. Buy yearlings from strains that are good egg producers. By this we mean birds from a strain which has been gradually bred up to laying from 150 to 200 eggs yearly without loss of vitality.

Really, the question of breed is largely one of individual preference rather than marked superiority. Any one of the standard breeds will give you an abundance of eggs if you do your part.

If you prefer white eggs of course you will want some of the Mediterranean class. (See page 34.) White Leghorns are generally credited with being the most prolific layers, not only of this class, but of the poultry world.

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds lay brown eggs. These breeds are larger than the Leghorns, and are referred to by their champions as general-purpose fowls, being in addition to good layers fine table birds.

Buy one cock or cockerel for 8 to 10 hens of the heavier breeds, or from 12 to 15 hens of Leghorns and that class.



BARRED ROCK COCK
PRATT EXPERIMENT STATION



Poultry Keeping as a Profitable Business Investment

EVERY business, if properly conducted, will make money; and no business that we know of is more profitable than the keeping of Poultry.

But let no one imagine it can be done without work.

The poultryman of to-day must use plenty of common sense, keep up to the times, produce only the best and always be on the lookout to decrease his expenses and increase his profits. And it can be done.

It Pays to Use Your Brains There is money for the man, woman, boy or girl who has but a small flock, and there is a big profit for the larger poultry farms. We know of a farmer who now produces over one million eggs a year. That farm began with 100 fowls, but the owner used his brains, and it could not help growing. If you have a small flock now, read this book carefully and apply the methods that will make it pay more money.

It Pays to Build Well

BEFORE building, study the question thoroughly, and then decide whether you will build small houses or large ones. Some authorities believe in small, others in large flocks. Both prove successful if rightly managed. We are rather partial to large houses and large flocks,

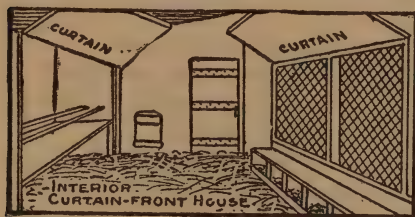
Make the Hens Comfortable

especially as it saves time and labor. When building, remember that if the hens are not comfortable they won't lay. A house easily cleaned and properly ventilated is absolutely necessary. Let the house face the south, and it is best to have the floor raised about a foot or more from the ground. Use stone foundations. Barn boards, tongued and grooved, with posts about 3 in. by 4 in., are generally used, with roof of plain boards covered with a good waterproof felt or tar paper.



HOUSES WITH SCRATCHING SHED

A house for 30 hens that has proved successful, was 10 ft. wide by 12 ft. long, with a scratching shed 6 ft. wide attached. It is cheaper if two houses are built at the same time, with the scratching sheds between them. This



CURTAIN-FRONT HOUSES ARE POPULAR

house was 7 ft. high at the back and 8 ft. at the front. Good ventilation was secured on the side and the doors were 2 ft. 4 in. wide and 6 ft. high. Windows were 3 ft. square. Many windows are now covered with canvas instead of glass. In fact, the Maine Experiment Station and many poultrymen advocate the curtain-

Curtain Front Houses Favored

In these houses the front is covered at night and during storms by a curtain, stretched on a frame, which when not needed is drawn up to the roof. The material used is 6-oz. duck, oiled. A similar curtain, not oiled, is used in front of the roosts at night. In cold climates the interior of the house should be covered with felt paper, or have a double wall, packed with sawdust. On a larger poultry plant that is very successful each laying house is 14 ft. by 100 ft., in which 500 hens are kept.



HOUSE WITH GLASS AND CURTAIN WINDOWS

Inside Furnishings for the Fowls' Comfort

PERCHES should be removable, 2 in. by 3 in., of white pine or hemlock, all on the same level, and about 2 ft. or 2½ ft. from the floor.

Edges should be rounded. Spray all perches every two weeks with Pratts Disinfectant. Ten inches under the perches have a removable



A GOOD ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PERCHES

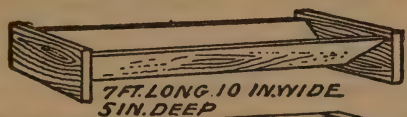
platform to catch the droppings. Clean daily if possible. In cold weather have a curtain hung in front of the perches. Spray Pratts Disinfectant over dropping boards weekly.

Nests should be secluded, convenient, sufficient in number, roomy, and easily cleaned. Allow

four nests to every 12 hens. A good size is from 12 to 16 in. square. Fill with straw, hay, grass or excelsior. Renew once a month and dust weekly with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer. Don't neglect this.

Simple Construction Makes Easy Cleaning

Feeding Troughs should be 3 ft. long, 10 in. wide and 2½ in. deep.



3 FT. LONG. 10 IN. WIDE. 2½ IN. DEEP

SATISFACTORY FEEDING TROUGH

When fowls are through eating, hang troughs up on side of house. Scald twice a week, using Pratts Disinfectant in the water. This size trough will do for 15 to 20 hens.

Hoppers are now used by many poultrymen and are excellent when dry food is used or when meat is always kept before

the fowls. Before buying see the various kinds, and order the one that is of the simplest construction.

Drinking Fountains can now be purchased very reasonably, and are preferable to pans. Buy a Sanitary Drinking Fountain. They come in different sizes and are made of galvanized sheet steel, and no house is complete without them. They are easily cleaned and filled.

Trap Nests Tell the Layers

WHEN you desire to breed from known good layers, trap nests are indispensable. Many kinds are now on the market that are reasonable in price. With a little study the poultryman can make his own.

Cages for Breeding Males.—Most poultrymen do, and, in fact, all should, alternate the males. This subject is fully discussed on page 29. These cages should measure 2 ft. by 2 ft., 2 ft. high, with door covered with wire netting. They are built in four, six, or even more sections, and each section should be numbered.

Grit Box is necessary in every house. Fasten to the wall about 6 in. from the floor. Many poultrymen now use hoppers for grit and shells.

Dust Bath should be provided. Make it 2 ft. deep and about 2 ft. square, larger if you have the space. Use in it fine ashes and dry dirt. Sprinkle Pratts Powdered Lice Killer in it and your hens will not be bothered with lice.

Litter.—Always have floor well covered with clean litter. It can be hay, straw, leaves or grass. Frequently renew.

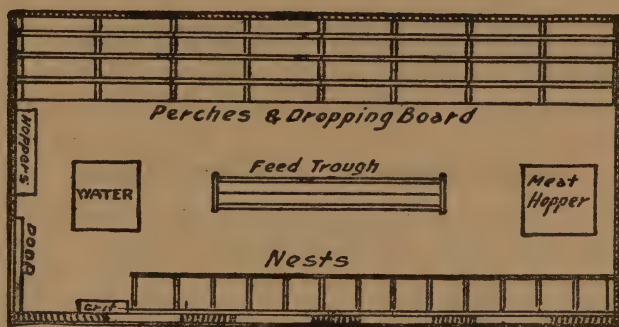
The Runs or Yards Should be Good Size

BEST records in egg production have been secured from yarded fowls. Good scratching ground means health and eggs. Yarding also tends to make the flesh tenderer. Naturally, young stock, for quick growth, should have free range if possible. Have as much natural growth, such as grass, shrubs, trees, etc., in the yard as possible. If bare, plant plum, cherry, apple, pear, peach and mulberry trees. The runs should slope toward the south. The smaller the run the greater care must be used in keeping it clean. The best runs are divided into two sections. As the fowls occupy the one, the other is sown to clover or oats. Thus the soil is purified and the fowls have green food in abundance.

Provide Plenty Of Green Food

All yards should contain a small shelter, and it is well to have wind-breaks of evergreens along one side. The runs should be sprayed or sprinkled with 1 part of Pratts Disinfectant to 100 parts water. This will prevent disease. Have fence of galvanized wire netting with graduated meshes from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the bottom to 3 in. at the top. Posts should be from 10 to 14 ft. apart, and it is well to have a 12-in.-wide board at the bottom of the wire. Brace all corners and have gates to swing both ways.

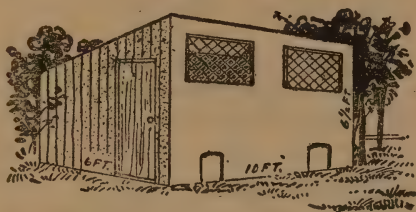
At a successful plant where 500 layers are kept together the run is $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, thickly covered with trees. Don't try to economize by having small runs. Have at least 100 square feet of run for each fowl.



A GOOD INTERIOR PLAN

Colony Houses for Growing Chicks

COLONY HOUSES are of different sizes, from 4 ft. by 4 ft. ground floor and 4 ft. high to top of room, to those 6 ft. by 10 ft. and 6 ft. high. The small size holds 50 chicks at the start, but as they mature, decrease the number. A 6 ft. by 10 ft. house will accommodate 100 to 200 growing chicks. Many colony houses are made out of piano boxes.



GOOD TYPE OF COLONY HOUSE

Incubator House.—As the incubating room should be kept at an even temperature, a good cellar makes an ideal place to house the incubators. This is frequently built under the Brooder House.

Wherever you have incubators, see that the temperature and humidity can be kept under perfect control.

Lots of Fresh Air Needed for the Brooder House

WHEN a large number of chicks are raised, a Brooder House is necessary. Brooder Houses are now successfully heated by the hot-water system. Have house 15 ft. wide and as long as necessary. The sections should be 3 ft. wide, separated by boards 9 in. to 12 in. high, then wire netting reaching to the ceiling. The hover should be not

less than 2 ft. wide and 9 in. to 12 in. high. A cloth should be at the front, and another about 10 in. from the back.

Both the back-board and the top of the hovers should be removable. This building must be well built and well ventilated. The rear of house is used as a nursery, where the chicks are placed when about three weeks old.

Convenience in the Feed House

A FEED HOUSE is necessary where large flocks are kept. One end of the laying house will do, if properly arranged. A large boiler is necessary to heat water for the mash and in winter to warm the drinking water. It will be found to have many other uses as well. Bins should be built for different grains, etc., and a special place made for cabbage, beets, etc. In this house have a shelf or closet containing:

Pratts Baby Chick Food,	Pratts Head Lice Ointment,
Pratts Poultry Regulator,	Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy,
Pratts Powdered Lice Killer,	Pratts Poultry Marker,
Pratts Disinfectant,	Pratts Caponizing Set,
Pratts Roup Remedy,	Pratts Sore Head-Chicken Pox
Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy,	Remedy,
Pratts Cholera Remedy,	Pratts Bronchitis Remedy,
Pratts Gape Remedy,	Pratts Condition Tablets.

We advise buying Pratts Poultry Regulator in the large bags or pails, as you save money thereby. With this closet filled as above, you are ready for all emergencies, and it is the successful poultryman who is always prepared.

Good Location is Important

THE ideal location is high ground with sandy soil, convenient to a city or town. The closer to a station having express facilities, the better. Dampness is fatal to poultry. If your house is now in a low or damp locality, move it. In a cold climate a wind-break is necessary, and in all climates shade in the runs is desirable.

Select necessary, and in all climates shade in the runs is desirable.
A Good If the ground is stale or sour, plow deeply and sow oats
Location or clover.

The house should always face the south and the runs slope gradually from it. Colony houses should be in a good pasture, which furnishes plenty of green stuff and bugs for the growing stock.

In starting a plant, never buy unless you are sure it has the right qualifications. Better rent with the privilege of buying.

Success in Hatching

THE first requisite for successful incubation is good, fertile eggs from healthy stock. To secure these give your breeding stock daily Pratts Poultry Regulator, and your chicks will be vigorous and develop quickly.

Eggs laid near home hatch better than those sent from a distance. Do not expect eggs to hatch as well in winter and early spring as they do in April and May. Always allow eggs shipped from a distance to stand fifteen to twenty-four hours before beginning incubation. Remember the fresher the eggs the better. Eggs intended for incubation should be turned daily.

Use only quiet and gentle hens for setting. Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are excellent. Place the hens in a separate room, fitted with a dust

Carefully Choose and grit; and feed
the Mother Hen whole corn. Dust
the hens regu-

larly with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer. Be gentle with the hens and don't disturb them more than necessary. Have large roomy nests. Clean eggs that have become dirty in the nest by using a woolen cloth moistened in warm water. Do not shake the eggs. Set three hens at a time and at end of week, after testing, put all fertile eggs under two of the hens, resetting the extra bird.

If Pratts Powdered Lice Killer is used regularly, and the house kept clean, you will have no trouble with lice. Test eggs on fifth or sixth day with a good tester. Fertile egg will look like illustration, while infertile

egg will be perfectly clear. If germ has died, a dark, cloudy mass will be seen. The second test can be made from the twelfth to fourteenth day. All fertile eggs will have air sac large and balance clouded. The eggs will chip on nineteenth or twentieth day, and chick will emerge on twentieth or twenty-first day.



A very successful poultryman whom we know, uses incubators only and never tests before the fourteenth day. He makes his second test on the eighteenth day, then eggs are not disturbed. In using incubators, buy a good one and follow directions, use common sense and carefully study each hatch. Have temperature and humidity under perfect control.

Run the incubator several days before putting the eggs in it. Have a tag on each machine stating day and hour the incubation began, kind and number of eggs. Have spaces to be filled in when eggs were turned, when tested, number removed, and number hatched. This record is very little trouble to keep, and it pays.

When hatch is over, thoroughly clean incubator, and prepare for another lot of eggs.

See that the chick is thoroughly dry before you remove it from the nest or incubator.

**Bear These
Wrinkles
in Mind**

A weak chick may be revived by pouring a few drops of warm milk down its throat.

Dust the hen with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer and place her and her chicks in a clean coop.

Brooder chicks should be fed the same as other chicks, but care must be taken to keep the brooder clean, dry and well ventilated.

Saved Baby Chicks from Death

Mr. W. J. Tilley, of Packer, Conn., gives remarkable testimony as to the value of Pratts Baby Chick Food in saving his baby chicks from certain and sure death. That most feared of all chick diseases, white diarrhoea, had broken out and he believed he would lose every chick in the hatch. Read his letter.

PACKER, CONN., June 20, 1912.

I have just had a chance to test out the Pratts Baby Chick Food you sent me. I delayed giving it a trial until the last of the season, so that I could have more time to watch results.

On June 1st I took off a hatch of 263 White Rock chicks, as bright a lot as I ever saw. On the morning of the 7th, when I raised the hovers, I found forty of them dead. Upon examination I de-

tected that bowel trouble had set in and I at once thought of Pratts Baby Chick Food you sent me. I immediately began feeding it with the following results: June 8th, 17 dead; June 9th, 8 dead; June 10th, 3 dead; June 11th, none, and June 12th, one. Since the 12th I do not think we have lost a chick from that hatch, and they are now growing like weeds. I feed it dry and the chicks are crazy for it.

Can you have any doubts after reading these statements? Don't run the risk of losing your chicks by using untried foods, or even preparing your own food. One cent's worth of Pratts Baby Chick Food is enough to last three weeks, and it means saving chicks. Go to your dealers and buy enough for your chicks. 6½-lb. package, 50 cents; 14 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.75. Also smaller packages at 10c. and 25c.

Profitable Marketing

GOOD poultry and fresh eggs are always in demand. The most profitable way of marketing your product is: (1) to private families; (2) to restaurants, hotels, and boarding houses; (3) to city markets; (4) to stores; (5) to commission houses; (6) to cold-storage plants.

Always have your eggs clean and fresh and your poultry dressed in an attractive manner. Eggs for fancy trade should be non-fertile.

Eggs, all of uniform size, should be packed a dozen in a box. Seal the box and stamp on it the day the eggs were laid. For eggs not over twenty-four hours' old you can easily receive from 40 to 60 cents a dozen. Get a

list of names and write to each, saying you will deliver

Packing Eggs

For Shipment

eggs not over twenty-four hours old, and you will soon have more customers than you can supply.

If you raise fancy stock, advertise your stock and eggs in a good poultry paper. A successful poultryman always has something for sale. Have eggs in fall and winter when the prices are highest.

A few years ago 20 cents a dozen was considered a good price for eggs; to-day many poultrymen sell guaranteed fresh eggs for 60 cents a dozen.

Fresh Eggs Bring High Prices

They not only receive that price, but cannot supply the demand. Again, if you have prize-winning stock, you can receive from two dollars to five dollars for every setting of eggs. That pays. If you have the right goods you can get the money.

Fattening Broilers for Market

COCKERELS and pullets that are intended for broilers are usually moved direct from brooder to fattening pen. It takes from eight to ten weeks to raise a broiler weighing about three-quarters of a pound. Many are raised in brooders

which are kept at a tempera-

Fatten Extra Cockerels For Broilers

ture of 70 degrees. Squab broilers sell best in January and February. Ordinary broil-

ers weigh from a pound and a half to two pounds in weight, and sell at a good figure from March to June, although they can be marketed at any time. The body should be short, deep and well rounded, with yellow skin.



BROILERS READY FOR MARKET

There are many ways of feeding when fattening. A thoroughly tried ration is found on page 12. Give two parts of corn to one of wheat early in the morning; at 10 o'clock green food, and in the afternoon a mash composed of equal parts of wheat middlings, oil meal and gluten meal, four times as much of ground oats and cornmeal; then add a good quantity of wheat bran and either green cut bone or beef scraps. With this Pratts Poultry Regulator according to directions. Another excellent way is simply to feed three times a day a mash composed of four parts wheat middlings, twelve parts cornmeal, one part oil or gluten meal, with four parts beef scraps, and Pratts Poultry Regulator. Vary the diet by using green cut bone instead of the beef scraps and give plenty of green food.

Another successful feed is cheap oatmeal cooked in skimmed milk with cracked corn and green food. This is fed four times daily and once a day Pratts Poultry Regulator is added. Give plenty of fresh water and have good grit and shells on hand.

Some raisers mix milk with mash, others use water. Lately some have been using about a pint of cheap molasses to four or five quarts of water. This is mixed with the mash.

Feed fowls all they will eat up clean, then remove troughs. Keep the fowl in a pen or small yard. Try different ways of feeding and watch results.

H. Arnold, of Wellington, New Zealand, says: "Pratts Poultry Regulator is very good, it makes the fowls *lay in winter* and is very useful for rearing young chickens, *keeping them from disease*, and it makes *larger birds*."

"Roasting" Fowls Bring Good Prices

A "SOFT ROASTER" weighs four pounds and a "large roaster" four and a half to five pounds. They should be ready for market at from four to six months of age. Birds hatched in April and May make roasters when they are in demand.

Ten days before marketing, confine in pens and give plenty of green food, a mash similar to what is given broilers and three parts corn to one part oats and whole wheat.

Another good ration is to feed night and morning cornmeal mixed with milk, with a little salt. At noon whole corn and wheat. Also give clover, green cut bone and vegetables.

Epicures Demand Capons

CAPONS are males that have had their generative organs removed. It improves the quality of the flesh and the fowl grows much larger. They are greatly in demand at high prices.

Caponizing is done when the bird is two or three months old. **Pratts Capons Can Make Your Reputation** Caponizing Sets at \$2.50 and \$3.00 are the best that can be bought. With each set there are full directions.

Caponizing is easily and quickly done and it pays well for the little trouble. Capons sell best in February, but are in demand from January to April. The best prices are paid for birds weighing nine to ten pounds.

A good feed to fatten capons is composed of 100 pounds of oatmeal, Graham flour and cornmeal, 6 pounds of brown sugar, and 3 pounds of melted tallow mixed with skimmed milk. Feed this twice a day, adding two pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Give them plenty of green stuff and keep good grit, charcoal and fresh water always before them.



CAPON AND COCK COMPARED

How to Kill

ALL fowls should be confined and fed on nourishing feed from one to two weeks before killing. Kill by making a cut across the roof of the mouth where the slit shows, then finish by a quick thrust into the spinal cord at the base of the brain. The best knife to use



METHOD OF USING KILLING KNIFE

is Pratts French Killing Knife or Pratts Angular Knife. Dry picked poultry sells best and they should be plucked perfectly clean. Capons should have the feathers left on the head, neck, tips of wings, and tails.

"I did not conceive it possible to invent a Chick Food that would give such astonishingly good results."

Think of such an endorsement from the dean of American poultrymen. And he adds that if used by all the poultry raisers the saving would amount to "millions of dollars." You know the man who said it—Mr. George A. Cosgrove, who for years has been a member of the Board of Agriculture of Connecticut and is a former president of the Connecticut Poultry Association. Read these letters. What he says may prove of untold value to you.

WILLINGTON, CONN., May 13.

When I received your glowing recommendation of Pratts Baby Chick Food I made due allowance for enthusiasm, but was considerably impressed by what you wrote; sufficiently so to order two bags. Now, after trying it for ten days, I want to report that you did not say half of what that food would warrant. I did not conceive it possible to invent a chick food that would give such astonishingly good results.

I took off 295 chicks ten days ago, hatched by sixteen hens and my incubator. I gave the chicks to fifteen hens, and fed the Baby Chick Food only. Two weaklings I killed, ten have been trampled to death, two of them by a loose hen fighting with one in a coop. That leaves 283 ten days old. I went over them carefully this morning and could not find one case of "pasted up behind" or any sign of bowel trouble of any kind, and not a case of "long

wings"; every Leghorn breeder will know what that means. I never saw a plumper, thriftier looking lot of chicks. The chicks are Rhode Island Reds (a few), White Wyandottes, White Orpingtons and about 125 White Leghorns.

I honestly believe that if Pratts Baby Chick Food were used exclusively for the first three weeks by all the poultry raisers in the United States the saving would amount to millions of dollars.

You can use my name to any extent in recommendation of it.

I am going to take the trouble to write to two friends of mine who raise Leghorns by the thousand, and tell them about Pratts Baby Chick Food. I wish I had two bags more.

The results written above were obtained in the most unfavorable weather, rain, driving northease storms, hail storms, etc. We have had only one twenty-four hours without rain in a week.

GEORGE A. COSGROVE.

Always on Guard

Roup is the alert foe of poultry. Its ravages can be prevented and complete protection given your flocks by using

Pratts Roup Remedy

(Tablets or Powder)



Its healing properties are quickly taken into the system, purifying the blood and killing the roup germs. It not only cures, but tones up and restores the birds to vigorous health. It is the one remedy for genuine Roup as well as colds and similar diseases. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Cures Chicken Pox

You know how children are often very sick from chicken pox, and how much care and nursing are required. It is even more serious with poultry.

Pratts

Sore Head-Chicken Pox Remedy

will clear up the ugly looking chicken-pox sores, smooth out the plumage, restore to health and vigor, and build up the birds in flesh. 25c. and 50c.



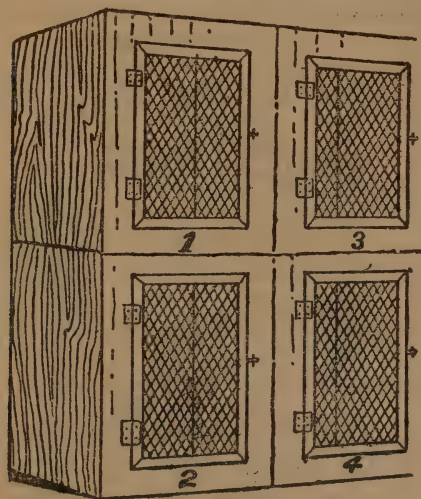
Breed Thoroughbreds

THE practical man breeds for quick maturity, larger quantities of good flesh, large egg production, good health and vigor. A fancier strives for form and color. Trap nest your flock and breed only from fine specimens and good layers and you will soon have a fine thoroughbred strain.

A two-year-old male bred to a year-old female will give satisfactory matings.

Another good mating is to mate a fine cock to a tested hen. Then breed the best *pullets* from that mating to the original cock and the *cockerels* to the original hen. The best of these pullets can also be bred with the best cockerels.

All good breeders now alternate the males and greater fertility is the result. There are several ways of doing this. On one large farm the cocks are kept in cages in the laying room where the hens can be seen. As many cocks as are needed are allowed to run with the hens for three days, then



CAGES FOR BREEDING MALES

taken out, and put in cages for three days; when they are taken to another house for three days, and so on. As soon as the one set is taken out, a new set is put in. Another way is to have four sets of cocks to three houses. Alternate the cocks each week. That allows the cocks each three weeks with the hens and one week of rest.

This alternating usually begins in January and ends in June.

Do not breed from deformed or overfat hens or from cocks that are overweight.

Always feed the breeding stock well, giving a variety with plenty

of greens, and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. It is said cockerels on yearling hens throw the largest percentage of pullets. The sooner the eggs go into the incubator after being laid the better the hatch will be.

Do not use the eggs until the fourth day after mating.

Effective and Quick

Large poultry plants find it a good plan to spray with Pratts Disinfectant once a week. Keeps poultry houses, roosts, nests, fountains and runs, in fact, every portion of buildings and equipment clean and healthy. The regular use of



Pratts,

Poultry Disinfectant

will protect your birds from nearly all the serious germ diseases. It gets rid of lice and mites, prevents roup, cholera, gapes, scaly leg and a host of other trouble makers.

Wonderfully effective in ridding cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and dogs of parasites and disease bacteria. 1 qt., 35c.; ½ gal., 60c.; 1 gal., \$1.00.

Kill the Head Lice

or the head lice will kill your baby chicks. Even if by chance the chicks survive, they are sure to be left in a weakened condition, a prey to many other diseases.

Pratts, Head Lice Ointment

kills Head Lice instantly. It soothes, heals, is safe to use on all parasitic diseases. Mailed post-paid upon receipt of price if not at your dealers. 10c. and 25c.



For Show Birds

"Doing the shows" is hard on poultry. If you want to keep your show birds in blue ribbon condition—and, in fact, it is good for the whole flock—use

Pratts, Condition Tablets

Bracing in their effect. Build up without overstimulating. No reaction. For putting on flesh, preventing colds and similar troubles they are absolutely guaranteed or money back. 25c. and 50c.



Grows New Skin

Scaly leg is an annoying disease, impairing vitality and speedily ruining the appearance of affected birds.

Pratts, Scaly Leg Remedy

will effect a complete cure in a few days. It kills the parasites which cause the trouble and promotes a new, healthy growth of skin to take the place of the diseased parts. 25c. and 50c.



Sure and Safe

Gapes is so serious a poultry disease that the remedy used should act quickly and cause the worms to be expelled.

Pratts, Gape Remedy

will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked by gapes. If used in the drinking water from the very first drink it will protect the birds. This remedy has our unequalled money-back guaranty. Price, 25c. and 50c.



Picking Out Show Birds

MANY a poultryman has birds in his flock which would win prizes if exhibited. The great advantages of exhibiting are that your birds become known, and, if prize winners, the eggs from such birds are in great demand at high prices.

It is well to exhibit both at the Agricultural Fairs and at the regular Poultry Shows. Whatever kind of bird you raise, get to know all about that breed, and study from the "Standard of Perfection" until the various points are fixed in your mind.

The showroom is the best study room for the novice. He should compare and compare until he has the type thoroughly fixed. This work in the showroom will fit him better than any other way to judge his birds.

It Pays To Attend Poultry Shows

Always select the birds nearest to the standard shape. Some sacrifice everything for color, but shape is the most important. Fix your ideal, then watch your birds. Many birds look like culls when young, but the practised eye can see that they will develop into prize winners.

Gradually you will be able to pick out a few that all look good, and your final choice will be made from this group.

Keep Your Show Birds In Condition

Watch the head points carefully. A judge quickly sees a well-shaped head, good eyes, fine comb and wattles.

Never send your birds to showroom unless they are in condition and properly groomed.

If you lose, don't become a kicker; compare your bird with the winner, and see in just what measure your bird is deficient. Then make up your mind to overcome that and decide to bring a winner next year. Never become discouraged. Keep your ideal constantly before you. Study, and you will win out.



WHITE LEGHORN COCK
PRATT EXPERIMENT
STATION

Mr. R. J. Kinsley, proprietor of the Pine Rose Poultry Yards, is most enthusiastic as to the value of Pratts Poultry Regulator for show birds. Under date of December 5, he writes: "I have found Pratts Poultry Regulator most successful in helping me breed my high-class exhibition stock. It has been the means of my winning many first premiums. I have also given Pratts Roup Cure a thorough test and found it the best on the market. I shall use Pratts Preparations as long as I am in the chicken business."

From Doubt t

Read these letters from Mr. Lester Tompkins, America's greatest breeder of Rhode Island Reds. They tell the story of his change from doubt to confidence in Pratts Baby Chick Food more eloquently and convincingly than anything we could say. Even comment on our part seems unnecessary. We sent Mr. Tompkins a trial package, asking him to feed it to his chicks. What followed is fully told in the following correspondence.

Agrees to Make a Test

CONCORD, MASS., March 9th.

I note you are sending me a trial sample. I will use this as recommended and will report to you the results.

came out, but they certainly have come along and are doing fine to-day.

I hope you can get this through as I have a lot more coming out that I want to start on it and some that are already out that I believe need it.

A Small Beginning is Made

CONCORD, MASS., March 13th.

I have a small flock of chicks hatched out and I have started them on the prepared Chick Food. There are only a few of them a few days old, and I am trying this Chick Food to see how it works.

The season, this year, is going to be backward, and I want to get the chicks along with as good a start as possible.

A Significant Test

CONCORD, MASS., May 2d.

In reference to the Chick Food, I cannot say very much at this writing, but later on I may have another story to tell, I hope to, at least. As a rule, I never took to any of the remedies and stuff on the market, but some way or other I certainly fell in love with this Baby Chick Food and I will try it out thoroughly with my flock in a small way as against my old-fashioned way and see how I come out.

From present indications I guess it will be in your favor, all right.

Confidence Begins to Appear

CONCORD, MASS., April 27th.

You will remember that I did not get out many early chickens, but I have quite a lot coming along now. On the two early lots I used the two packages of Baby Chick Food sent me. It certainly did boost them along to beat anything I ever saw; there were one or two weakly ones among them when they hatched, but in a few days they seemed to be just as strong as the rest. The way they came along and hustled makes me think that part of it certainly must be due to your Chick Food.

Now, I want you to send me 100 lbs. "rush."

If the Chick Food continues doing what it did for those two little lots there can be no question about its success. I thought half of them would die when they

An Order That Speaks Volumes

CONCORD, MASS., May 15th.

We are using the Chick Food all right and it does seem to keep them on their pins this stormy weather. The weather has been something fierce: cold east winds and wet, but on this food they are bound to live, and not only live, but grow and hustle and do good.

They are coming on in big bunches now and I am going to be short of food; therefore, please ship me 200 lbs. of Pratts Baby Chick Food and a 25-lb. pail of Pratts Poultry Regulator at once, rush, upon receipt of this.

to Confidence

Helps Late Hatches Develop

CONCORD, MASS., May 25th.

The chicks are hustling along in good shape and I expect a lot out next week. I am a little late with them on account of the season, but they are doing well and hatching fine, and I think I shall get out a good bunch for next month. I believe they will get around all right for the winter shows.

Using 200 lbs. a Month

CONCORD, MASS., June 10th.

The chicks seem to eat Pratts Baby Chick Food up very rapidly, and I find I am getting low. I have a lot of hens to hatch and you had better ship me 200 lbs.

I have about sixty hens coming out the middle of this week and I think you had better forward me 50 lbs. by express, and let the balance follow by freight.

The chicks certainly are growing and seem to continue to like that food.

Achieves Wonderful Success

CONCORD, MASS., July 19th.

I want you to know what I think of Pratts Baby Chick Food. I have great faith in it and have had wonderful success in starting my chicks this year, having hatched out about 2,800, and I think I have lost less than 200 altogether from the start to the present day; a part of these were taken by hawks and crows and a few got caught out in the rain. But the little, weak chickens which we generally expect to lose within a few days seem to live and grow just as well as the others on the Pratts Baby Chick Food.

I have started them on your food for the first three weeks and gradually come to my regular growing mixture and they come on fine. I cannot say too much in favor of this Baby Chick Food for baby chicks. For starting them it certainly produces wonderful results and no need of losing any chicks.

I have recommended it to several who were having trouble. While I have not

heard from them in full, I expect to soon. The only word I had from them was that they were doing better and as soon as I can see them and talk with them I will see what they have to say for the food I recommended, which was yours. I have just got to feeling I must have it when I have little chicks coming along, as they take such a start and the weakly ones brace up and seem to be as strong as the rest. You can certainly quote me as recommending it for baby chicks.

Remember these big facts about Pratts Baby Chick Food:

It makes baby chicks live.

It is a complete food for the first three weeks.

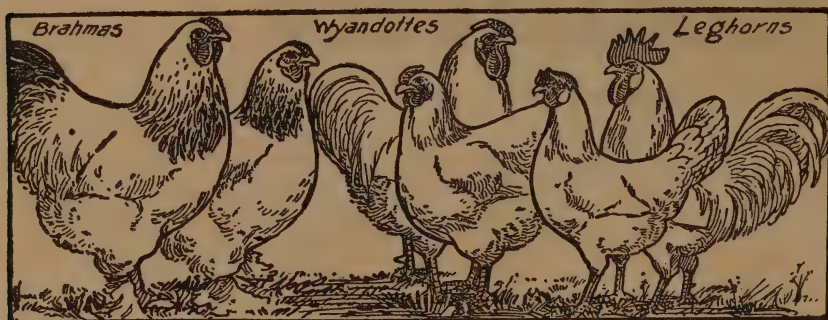
Nothing else need be given except drinking water, grit to aid digestion and a small amount of grain in the litter to induce exercise.

It prevents and cures White Diarrhœa.

It is inexpensive—one cent's worth will feed a baby chick the entire feeding period of three weeks.

Go to a dealer who sells Pratts (there are 40,000 such dealers in the United States and Canada) and buy enough to meet your baby chick needs. If you do not know our dealer near you, write fully to our nearest office.





The Different Breeds

ALL poultrymen should own "The American Standard of Perfection"; this book gives color, shape and weight of different breeds recognized as standard. We can supply this book to our readers at regular rates.

Among the most popular breeds now are the White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds, and Games, although every breed has its champions. Games are rapidly forging to the front on account of fine eating qualities.

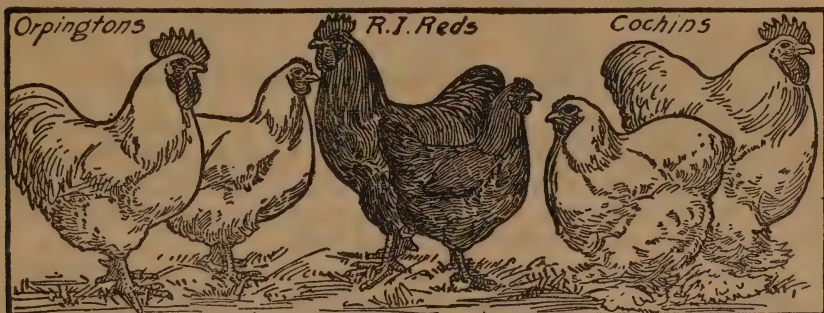
The American Class are an all-round general-purpose breed, laying good-sized brown eggs, have excellent meat, sit well, mature early and are hardy. They are the Barred, White, Buff, Silver Penciled, Partridge, and Columbian Plymouth Rocks, the Golden, Silver, White, Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled, Black and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Dominiques, Javas and Buckeyes.

Asiatic Breeds Are the Heavy Weights The Asiatic Class are noted for large size, as layers of large brown eggs, and for good quality of their meat. This class consists of Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins, Black and White Langshans.

Mediterranean Class Are the Egg Producers The Mediterranean Class are hardy and non-sitters, and are noted, especially the White Leghorns, for great egg production. They lay a white egg. They are the White, Brown, Buff, Black and Silver Duck-wing Leghorns; Black and White Minorcas; White-faced Black Spanish; Blue Andalusians, and Mottled Anconas.

The English Class consist of the White, Silver-gray, and Colored Dorking; Red Caps and Black, White and Buff Orpingtons, Dark, White and White Laced Red Cornish. The Continental Class are the Golden and the Silver Campines.

**English Class
Are Popular**



**Three
Poultry
Beauties**

The Polish Class, the show birds, are the White-Crested Black; Bearded Golden; Bearded Silver; Bearded White; Buff Laced; Non-bearded Golden; Non-bearded Silver, and Non-bearded White. They are beautiful birds and lay well.

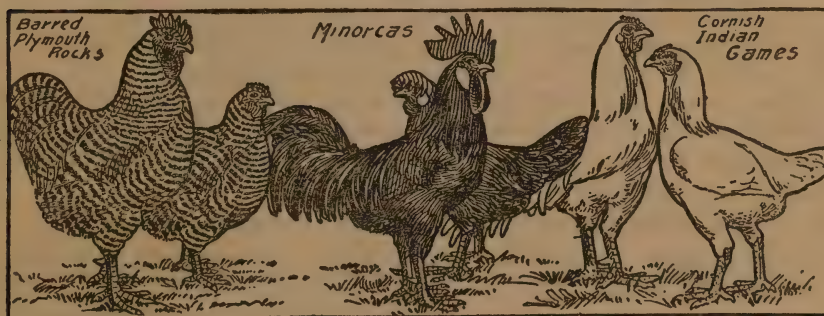
The Dutch Class.—Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled; Golden Penciled, Silver Penciled, White and Black Hamburgs.

The French Class are the Houdans, Crevecoeurs, and La Fleche.

**Games and Bantams
Have Many Admirers**

Games and Game Bantam Class are the Black Breasted Red; Brown Red; Golden Duckwing; Silver Duckwing; Birchen, Red Pyle; White and Black Games, and the same varieties of Game Bantams.

The Oriental Games and Bantam Class are the Cornish and White Indians; Sumatras; Malays, and Malay Bantams.



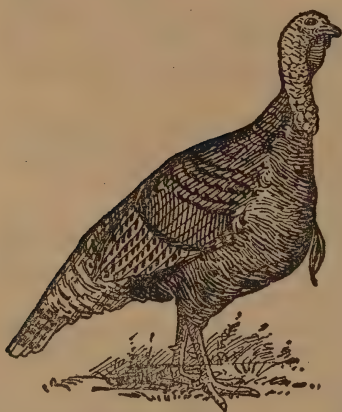
The Ornamental Bantam Class are the Golden and Silver Seabrights; White and Black Rose-comb; White Booted, Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins; Black Tailed, White, Gray and Black Japanese; Bearded White, Buff Laced, Non-bearded Polish and Mille Fleur Booted.

The Miscellaneous Class are the Silkies, Sultans, and Frizzles.

Turkeys Are the Great American Bird

THERE is money in raising turkeys, but they require much care and must have a large range over which to roam. Breeding birds should be fed on oats, corn and wheat, have plenty of raw vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, etc., and ground meat and fresh cut bone. Mix Pratt's Poultry Regulator with their feed.

One male is sufficient for 15 females. The breeding hen should be at least two years old; three years is better. Turkey hens usually begin to lay in March. A setting consists of 7 eggs. After the brood is hatched confine the hen for a week in the coop. Have a run enclosed by a foot-wide board or a low fence for the young turkeys. Give the same ration as for young chicks. Never overfeed, and do not give sloppy feed. Never let them out in the morning until the dew is off the grass. The great death-rate of young turkeys is blamed on certain grasses that they eat, which to them is poison. Until they feather and red appears in their faces keep them in a large run. After that they can roam at will. Hen turkeys sell more readily than gobblers, and medium-sized carcasses sell best in market.



BRONZE TURKEY

The proper way to kill a turkey is to tie its feet together, hang on a pole, then cut the throat and allow to bleed freely. Dry pick, allowing the head and wings to remain. After picking, dip in hot water and then in cold; this gives the skin a fresher look.

Turkey breeding stock should be changed every three years.

The different varieties are Bronze, White, Narragansett, Buff, Slate, Bourbon and Black.

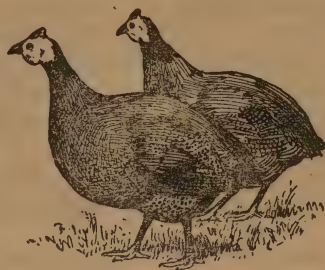
Guineas—A Good Table Fowl

GUINEA fowls are easy to keep, are great foragers, and by their shrill cry are excellent to frighten away hawks, crows and thieves.

There is a steady demand for them as table birds. The flesh is dark, having the flavor of a wild fowl. Their eggs are small, but rich. It is best to set guinea eggs under chickens. The young are easy to raise.

We advise all our customers to raise guineas. They prefer to seek their own food in the meadows and grasses; they do not scratch, and eat any quantity of bugs.

Feed them twice a day with a ration as mentioned for hens. The two popular varieties are the Pearl and White.



PEARL GUINEAS

Ducks Are in Good Demand

DUCKS can be sold, dressed, at a large profit as soon as they weigh 4 or 5 pounds. Their eggs are always in demand. Ducks are very hardy; the eggs are fertile, hatch well either under hens or in an incubator, and the ducklings are easy to raise. Ducks grow more rapidly than any other fowl and make early broilers when prices are high. The feathers are also a source of profit.

For breeding purposes use ducks that are hatched in March or April.

For hatching, the eggs should be clean, but not washed. If hatched in an incubator, test on the seventh day. The period of incubation is twenty-eight days.



PEKIN DUCK

Their first meals should be Pratts Baby Chick Food moistened and fed crumbly. Always mix good, sharp, fine grit with all mashies fed to ducks in the proportion of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. by weight. Have fine grit for them from the first. After the first week give ground meat mixed with their feed three times a week. Give plenty of chopped grass, clover, hay, cabbage, etc., daily. After the second week

give cooked vegetables, ground grain and meat, with Pratts Poultry Regulator and cracked corn and wheat daily.

When forcing for market, feed four times a day. They are large eaters and are ready for market when seven to ten weeks old. Never let ducks run with chickens. They need plenty of drinking water. Have the fountains near the feeding troughs.

Ready For Market in Ten Weeks

A good duck will lay from 120 to 150 eggs a year. Keep them in the house until 9 o'clock, or they will lay their eggs in the grass or water. One drake is sufficient for six ducks. The houses and runs of ducks should be kept clean. Use whitewash and disinfect regularly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. The best breed for general purposes is the Pekin. The different breeds are Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Cayuga, Call, East India, Crested, Indian Runner, Muscovy, Swedish, Buff, and Penciled Runner.

Raise Geese for Feathers



TOULOUSE GOOSE

GEESE can be raised at little expense and are always in demand. The goose will lay two sets of about 12 eggs each, and if well fed the lay will be increased. Goose feathers are a source of profit. If live birds are plucked do so only about four times a year and never when the bird is laying, in cold weather, or when they are not "ripe." When "ripe" they pick easy and are dry at the quill end. Never pluck when the quill end is wet or bloody. The different breeds of geese are Toulouse, Embden, African, Chinese, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian.

Pigeons Are Profitable

ALL poultrymen should have pigeons. A room 8 by 10 ft. with a wire-enclosed fly 10 ft. high, 35 ft. long and 8 ft. wide will accommodate 30 pairs. The best variety to keep for squab raising is the straight Homer. They are large, healthy, active, and fine breeders. Feed twice a day. The best feed is wheat, cracked corn, peas, and Pratts Poultry Regulator in the morning and cracked corn, peas, and millet in the evening. Rice and hemp are good. Give them green food. Always have fresh, clean water for them to drink, and have water for them to bathe in three times a week. Look out for lice. Spray or sprinkle the house weekly with Pratts Disinfectant. Keep the house clean, whitewash frequently and sprinkle lime on the floor, then sand. Good, sharp grit is needed.

Diseases of Poultry

POULTRY diseases are generally caused by bad breeding, neglect in proper housing, poor feed, overfeeding, dampness, and lack of grit, shells and charcoal.

As soon as you notice any birds "off feed," separate them at once from the flock and put them into a clean, dry, well-ventilated coop. Let them have plenty of clean, fresh water, cut clover, good feed, and grit.

It is safe and always good policy to give Pratts Poultry Regulator at every feeding. It is an appetizer, regulator and digestive tonic. Frequently it is sufficient in itself to effect a cure. If the illness is of the nature of roup or colds, give the poultry house a thorough cleaning and disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

On the following pages will be found a list of the more frequent poultry diseases. By showing the symptoms, explaining the cause and then giving the cure, you will be able not only to treat your sick birds intelligently, but to take the necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

Mr. Thos. Hilton, Breeder and Fancier, 130 Dunham Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "A good many years ago I was advised by an old English poultry raiser (who in his day was the greatest authority on poultry raising in the State of Ohio) to use Pratts Poultry Regulator. Your goods do all you claim and more, too. I have made many experiments with other preparations by separating my flock, giving one Pratts Poultry Regulator and the balance the other preparation. Then I would change the two remedies, giving Pratts to the flock that was doing little or no good with the imitation regulator (as I call it) and *vice versa*. It was surprising to watch the results. The one flock changing from good results to no results, and the other flock from no results to good results. Pratts Poultry Regulator is the only one that stands the test."

Air Sac Mite

Symptoms.—Listlessness, inaction, pale comb, loss of flesh, difficult breathing, cough, and drooping wings. After the death of the bird the mites may be seen on the walls of the air sacs and appear as though the surface was colored with a whitish or yellowish powder.

Cause.—By contagion. The mites inhabit the air sacs and are found in lungs, liver, and kidneys.

Treatment.—Disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Mix sulphur, 1 teaspoonful to every 10 birds, in the feed and give increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Apoplexy

Symptoms.—Giddiness, falling from perch, peculiar motion of head, loss of control of limbs.

Cause.—Overfeeding or fright, violent exercise, or great straining while laying, which cause minute blood-vessels of the brain to become ruptured. Usually found in fat hens.

Treatment.—This disease is usually fatal. If symptoms are seen in time, place fowl in a quiet pen. Give internally 30 grains of Epsom salts, or 2 teaspoonfuls of castor oil. Apply cold water or ice to the head. Reduce diet and give mashes with an increased quantity of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Prevent by making the fowl exercise, and by giving a balanced ration.

Asthenia—Going Light

Symptoms.—Great loss of flesh, lack of appetite, and diarrhea.

Cause.—Stomach trouble caused by improper food and bad air.

Treatment.—Disinfect house with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Give twice a day, made up into little pills with flour and water, 3 grains of subnitrate of bismuth, 1 grain powdered cinnamon or cloves, 3 grains powdered charcoal. Give middlings and cornmeal, rice flour or dry bread mixed with milk and finely chopped hard boiled egg, and Pratts Poultry Regulator in slightly increased doses. Put charcoal in mash.

Atrophy or Wasting of the Liver

Symptoms.—Dullness, stupor, bad color of the comb and wattles, and sometimes convulsions.

Cause.—By infection and lack of proper balanced ration.

Treatment.—Good feed, plenty of fresh water and green food, and Pratts Poultry Regulator twice a day. Give daily 1 grain of calomel, and in twelve hours 20 grains of Epsom salts with 2 grains of bicarbonate of soda. Discontinue when improvement is seen.

Anemia

Symptoms.—Weakness, wasting of flesh, comb and wattles pale.

Cause.—Improper food, causing lack of blood.

Treatment.—Give a well-balanced ration with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Aphthae (Thrush)

Symptoms.—Whitish patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat. It is contagious.

Cause.—A vegetable parasite.

Treatment.—Disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Apply to the sores twice a day, with a small brush or swab, Pratts Disinfectant, very slightly diluted, or 15 grains of boric acid to an ounce of water. Give soft food with Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Beak—Obstruction of the

Symptoms.—The fowl will jerk its head suddenly as if to free itself from something on its head or beak, and there is difficulty in picking up and swallowing food.

Cause.—By obstruction, such as seed, within the spaces formed by the branches of the lower mandible. This paralyzes the tongue.

Treatment.—Raise the tongue and the angle of the mandible can be seen. Remove the obstruction carefully with a toothpick, and bathe the place with a solution of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Black Head

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, weakness, loss of flesh, diarrhea, and the head becomes discolored.

Cause.—Usually found in turkeys and caused by a parasite taken with the food into the digestive organs, which attacks the liver. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—This disease is very hard to cure. Separate the sick birds at once and thoroughly disinfect all coops, utensils, and runs with Pratts Poultry disinfectant. Put 8 drops of Pratts Disinfectant into each gallon of drinking water for both sick and well birds. Give sick birds three times a day: sulphur, 10 grains; sulphate of iron, 1 grain; sulphate of quinine, 1 grain. Give soft feed with Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily.

Black Rot

Symptoms.—Darkening of the color of the comb; loss of appetite, and the bird remains on roost for hours.

Cause.—By imperfect circulation of the blood through the comb.

Treatment.—Very hard to cure. Paint comb with 1 ounce of glycerine, 4 grains of carbolic acid crystals, and 2 ounces of water. Keep bird in dry, sunny house, and give nourishing diet with plenty of water and greens.

Brain—Congestion of

Symptoms.—Giddiness and the bird throws its head upward and backward. Walk is staggering, and bird will fall to the ground fluttering, and in convulsions.

Cause.—From fright, indigestion, or worms.

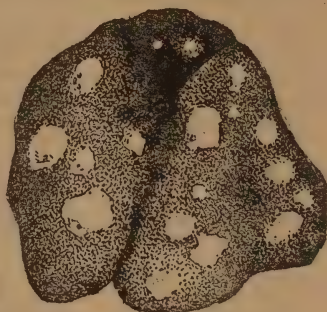
Treatment.—Same as for apoplexy.

Bronchitis—Inflammation of Breathing Tubes

Symptoms.—Dullness, loss of appetite, coughing, and on listening to the breathing a whistling sound can be heard, which later becomes a rattling or bubbling sound.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness, by irritating particles of dust or lime, by foul air, and sudden changes in temperature.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Put them in a dry, clean, well-ventilated, and dustless pen. Disinfect all coops with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Give soft feed, such as bran and middlings, or bread and milk, with double doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Give Pratts Bronchitis Remedy according to directions and mix Pratts Roup Remedy in the drinking water.



**LIVER OF TURKEY
WITH BLACKHEAD**

Bumble Foot

Symptoms.—Fowl limps and stands on one leg, corn appears on bottom of foot, which swells and ulcerates.

Cause.—Perches too high; bruises, irritations, and from glass splinters, small stones, etc., being imbedded in the foot.

Treatment.—If corn is seen before it has ulcerated, soak it in warm water, pare off the hard callus, and apply salve of vaseline, 4 parts, and Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, 1 part; or apply pure Disinfectant three times a day. If ulcer has formed, open, clean out pus, and wash with Pratts Disinfectant 1 part and water 50 parts. Apply vaseline and bind foot with clean rag. Dress two or three times a day. Use Disinfectant each time. Keep bird on clean, dry straw until cured.

Bagging Down

Symptoms.—The posterior parts of the fowl hang down and drag on the ground.

Cause.—By feeding too much corn and lack of exercise.

Treatment.—Give more green food, and throw all grain in litter, compelling the birds to scratch for it. Put charcoal in mash. Give increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator and gradually reduce to regular quantity.

Catarrh

Symptoms.—Fowl sneezes, shakes head, mucous membrane becomes thick, eyelids sticky, there is a watery discharge, and bird loses appetite.

Cause.—From cold winds, draughts, and dampness.

Treatment.—Keep fowl in a dry, clean, well-ventilated house. Give Pratts Roup Remedy according to directions and Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashes. Disinfect all houses with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Canker

Symptoms.—Bird has trouble swallowing food and water. Sores in throat and on head are covered with a yellow cheesy matter, which when removed reveals the raw flesh.

Cause.—From dirty food. Very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds and disinfect houses, utensils, and runs with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, or you may lose all your birds. Put Pratts Roup Remedy in all the drinking water of the fowls. For the sick fowls, apply Pratts Disinfectant or scorched powdered alum to the sores after removing the cheesy matter. Give Pratts Roup Remedy according to directions and Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form.

Chicken Pox

Symptoms.—Scabby yellow nodules or pimples appear on the head. The largest are found around the beak, nostrils and eyelids. They form rough, yellow masses upon the comb and wattles. When pimples break they discharge a thick, yellow fluid. The bird loses flesh and plumage is rough.

Cause.—Dirt, filth, and dampness. Very contagious and rapidly spreads through the entire flock.

Treatment.—Separate affected birds at once. Disinfect entire place with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Use Pratts Sore Head—Chicken-Pox Remedy according to directions. Keep in dry, well-ventilated houses, disinfected daily, and give plenty of cut clover with nourishing feed and Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily.

Cholera

Symptoms.—The appetite is lessened and there is a watery diarrhoea. The bird is sluggish, rough plumage, great thirst, drooping wings, head drooped, and eyes half closed. The discharge later becomes yellow, while in a healthy bird it is white, and it generally turns green as the disease progresses. The comb becomes dark.

Cause.—Filthy houses and bad water; being very contagious, it is carried to strong, healthy birds,

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Disinfect thoroughly all pens, runs, and utensils used by the birds with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. It is only by the most thorough disinfecting that the disease can be stamped out. Burn all dead birds. Keep sick birds in clean, well-ventilated pens that are disinfected daily. This disease can be quickly cured by the use of Pratts Cholera Remedy, a scientific compound prepared with the one object of destroying the cholera germ. We are so sure that Pratts Cholera Remedy will speedily cure this disease that we have authorized our dealers to promptly refund purchase price in case of dissatisfaction. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us. It is not only a specific for cholera, but will be found invaluable for sour crop, indigestion and bowel troubles.

Colds

Symptoms.—Discharge from nostrils and watery eyes.

Cause.—By exposure to cold, wet weather.

Treatment.—Give Pratts Condition Tablets according to directions and use Pratts Roup Remedy in drinking water.

Constipation

Symptoms.—Stoppage of the bowels, clogged vent, etc.

Cause.—No exercise, lack of green feed, and feed containing too little of the coarser forms of grain.

Treatment.—Give bran, cut clover, charcoal, and Pratts Poultry Regulator in every mash. Feed cabbage, alfalfa, lettuce, etc., and make fowls exercise by throwing all grain in deep, clean litter.

Crop Bound

Symptoms.—Crop is hard and swollen, a bad-smelling liquid runs from the mouth, and the bird is droopy.

Cause.—Obstruction at the outlet of the crop by long pieces of grass or hay, or retention and swelling of grain. Started by gluttony and gorging.

Treatment.—Pour some castor oil or olive oil into the fowl's mouth and force it to swallow a quantity. Then, holding the bird's head downward, gently work the contents of the crop with the fingers and gradually empty the crop at the mouth. Work very carefully and with patience. If this does not succeed, pluck the feathers from the breast, cut the outer skin about 1 inch in length near the upper part of the crop. Then cut through the crop, making an incision about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. Carefully remove the contents and see that the outlet is not obstructed. Wash the crop with 1 part Pratts Poultry Disinfectant to 100 parts water, then sew with white silk the walls of the crop. The outer skin should then be sewed, and in 5 or 6 days remove the stitches from the outer skin. Feed the bird nothing for twenty-four hours, then feed lightly on well-cooked mashies or bread and milk for several days. Give no grain whatever. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mashies.

Congestion and Inflammation of the Liver

Symptoms.—Lack of color in comb and wattles; sluggishness, diarrhea of a brown color, arched back, and loss of appetite.

Cause.—Overfeeding, too much starch in ration, and not enough exercise.

Treatment.—Have mash composed largely of cut clover, with bran, middlings, and Pratts Poultry Regulator. Give each bird a teaspoonful of castor oil, and give daily for a week 10 grains sulphate of magnesium, and 2 grains bicarbonate of sodium. For grain, use peas, oats, and wheat, and scatter it in clean litter to compel exercise. Disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Corns

Symptoms.—Inflammation and thickening of the skin on the under surface of the foot.

Cause.—From small, narrow perches, high perches, or from pebbles.

Treatment.—Have broad, flat perches, not too high. Pare off thickened skin and paint with tincture of iodine.

Catarrh of the Crop

Symptoms.—Distention of the crop, which is soft and filled with liquid or gas. Birds are dull, listless, belch gas, and attempt to vomit.

Cause.—Irregular feeding, overfeeding, eating feathers or indigestible substances, and from worms.

Treatment.—Empty the crop by careful pressure and manipulation while holding

the bird's head downward. After crop is empty, give $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of bicarbonate of soda, and 2 grains of subnitrate bismuth in a teaspoonful of water. Give no feed for eighteen hours. Then feed only hot mash of Pratts Poultry Regulator for three or four days. Disinfect with Pratts Disinfectant all houses, utensils, and yards.

Catarrh—Gastro-Intestinal

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, rough plumage, depression, distended crop, thirst. The droppings are thin, yellow, or green in color, and stick to the feathers surrounding the anus.

Cause.—From overfeeding, from eating mouldy or putrefying food, from impure water, from a cold or dampness, and from poorly ventilated coops.

Treatment.—Place birds in clean, dry, and well-ventilated houses. Have pure drinking water with a few drops of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant added to it. Give birds a tablespoonful of olive oil to clear the bowels and 1 grain of bicarbonate of soda and 2 grains of subnitrate of bismuth, given in a little water or in bread and milk. Repeat three times a day. If diarrhea still continues, give 8 drops of laudanum. Feed, lightly, soft and nutritious feed, with Pratts Poultry Regulator added.

Diphtheria

Symptoms.—High fever with gray spots in the throat; discharge from nostrils; bird sits with back arched, head and neck drawn toward the body. Swallowing is difficult and the bird stretches its neck and gaps. Later there is a discharge of stringy, grayish mucus from the beak.

Cause.—Improper housing and lack of cleanliness. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and thoroughly disinfect all houses, utensils, and runs with a strong solution of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Give all birds increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator, and use Pratts Roup Tablets according to directions. Burn or bury all dead birds. Treat the diseased birds as follows: Apply pure Pratts Disinfectant to the spots in the mouth. Spray the throat with peroxide of hydrogen. Wash the entire head in a solution of 1 part of Pratts Disinfectant to 20 parts water. Give four times a day a tablespoonful of Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form. Smoking the bird over burning sulphur is also good. Put Pratts Roup Remedy in the drinking water and see that the bird drinks it. Disinfect daily with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Diarrhoea

Cause.—From colds, coarse food, absence of grit, irregular feeding, improper food, filthy water, etc. In young chicks from chilliness and lack of mothering.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds and disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Keep fowls in clean and dry place. Give increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator and gradually reduce. Feed boiled rice and cook the mash. Give Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy as directed to young chicks and Pratts Cholera Remedy to older fowls.

Dysentery

Cause.—Neglected diarrhoea, filthy food or drinking water, and poor care. Spreads by means of droppings.

Treatment.—Disinfect all houses, utensils, and runs with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Separate sick birds and give Pratts Poultry Regulator in increased doses. Have one-third of the mash of cut clover. Feed bread soaked in scalded milk. Supply plenty of grit. Give Pratts Cholera Remedy in all drinking water.

Dropsy

Symptoms.—A collection of water in the abdominal cavity, which when pressed will bulge out to another place. The fowls are dull, have pale combs, and poor appetite.

Cause.—Filthy houses and runs and improper food.

Treatment.—Put one teaspoonful of nux vomica in each quart of their drinking water. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily with plenty of greens and nourishing feed. Have clean pens, troughs and yards, and disinfect them weekly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Dropsy of the Feet

Cause.—By a gouty or sluggish condition of the circulation. From a congested liver, freezing of the feet, overfeeding, and no exercise.

Treatment.—Give plain food with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Give vegetables and cut clover. Throw all grain in clean litter to compel exercise. Give a dose or two of castor oil.

Debility

Cause.—Bad weather, bad food, and bad houses.

Treatment.—Have clean, well-ventilated pens. Put one-half teaspoonful of muriate of iron in a gallon of the drinking water; give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily and feed good, nutritious food with plenty of greens. Have grit, shells and charcoal always in the house.

Eczema

Symptoms.—White pimples on wattles, which spread and become crusted. Birds lose appetite and are listless.

Cause.—Overfeeding of a highly nitrogenous ration, such as clover, etc., or from in-breeding.

Treatment.—Give plenty of clover and green vegetables, but very little meat. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in the mash and give 1 grain of calomel every night for a week. Bathe affected parts with 1 part Pratts Poultry Disinfectant to 50 parts water.

Egg Bound

Symptoms.—Fowl restless, tail feathers lowered, frequently goes to the nest without laying; later becomes dull with rough plumage. The egg can be felt by examining the bird. Egg bound frequently causes death by heart disease.

Cause.—From constipation, overfat condition, and from irritation of the lower part of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Inject olive oil and gently manipulate the parts. Give 20 drops of fluid extract of ergot in warm water, and after an hour or two immerse the vent and lower part of the body in warm water, and hold it there twenty to forty minutes. Then more oil can be injected. In severe cases, oil the finger and crush the egg, being careful to remove every particle of the shell. Feed bird lightly, giving plenty of greens and cut clover, but no corn. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Eggs—Bloody

Cause.—From internal hemorrhage, caused by congestion and inflammation.

Treatment.—Give no animal food, but plenty of greens and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Disinfect house with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Eggs Without Shells

Cause.—Lack of shell-making material or from inflammation of the shell-forming chamber of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Give plenty of bran, crushed oyster shells, cut bone, cut clover, and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily with nourishing feed.

Eggs—Diminutive

Cause.—Inflammation of the oviduct.

Treatment.—Separate hen and feed well with plenty of greens, cut bone, and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Eggs with Two Yolks

Cause.—Two ovarian capsules becoming ruptured at the same time. This is apt to cause injury to the oviduct.

Treatment.—Keep the bird quiet and give Epsom salts, 20 grains, and bicarbonate of soda, 2 grains. Then give one-half drop tincture of aconite three times a day. Feed more greens, give bran, good feed, and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Enteritis—Bacterial

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, roughness of the feathers, dullness, pale comb, and the droppings are at first solid and of a greenish color, and later soft, liquid, and bluish green. As disease progresses the bird sleeps, comb becomes purple, and a grayish liquid escapes from the mouth.

Cause.—By bacteria, causing inflammation of the mucous surface of the intestines.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and disinfect houses, utensils, and runs thoroughly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Clean up everything about the place. Have only pure drinking water for the fowls. Give sick birds 2 drops of Pratts Disinfectant in 25 drops of water. Then twice a day, until improvement is seen, 3 grains subnitrate of bismuth, 1 grain powdered cloves, and 3 grains powdered charcoal. Mix with a little flour and water. Give Pratts Poultry Regulator twice daily with middlings and meal or bread mixed with boiled milk and chopped hard-boiled egg. Olive oil in teaspoonful doses can also be given. Put a few drops of Pratts Disinfectant in all the drinking water.

Enteritis—Toxic

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, trembling, convulsions, coma, weakness, and vertigo.

Cause.—By irritant poisons that cause inflammation of the intestinal tract. The poisons eaten are usually concentrated lye, common salt from brine of pork or fish barrels, nitrate of soda from fertilizing materials, arsenic, copper, lead, phosphorus, zinc, etc.

Treatment.—Find out if possible the cause. For poisoning with salt, lye, or soda, give infusion of flaxseed with strong coffee or brandy. For arsenical poisoning, give white of egg, calcined magnesia, and flaxseed mucilage. For lead, copper, and phosphorus poisoning, give white of egg, mucilage, sugar-water. As stimulants give coffee, brandy, and quinine in grain doses twice daily. Give birds a tablespoonful of olive oil and then 1 grain of subnitrate of bismuth in a little water three times a day. Put a few drops of Pratts Disinfectant in the drinking water, and give clean feed with increased doses of Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Epilepsy

Symptoms.—Bird falls to the ground, legs and wings move convulsively, the head is thrown back, and the eyeball is turned backward.

Cause.—From intestinal parasites, tumors upon the brain, and from sunstrokes.

Treatment.—Hard to cure unless it is caused by worms, then treat accordingly. Prevent by not exposing flock to hot sun without providing shelter, giving plenty of cool water, clean feed, and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Favus (White Comb)

Symptoms.—Small white or gray spots appear on the comb, crest, or wattles, and gradually increase until the affected parts are covered. The disease extends to the neck and other parts of the body, and the feathers fall out. The skin becomes covered with a crust.

Cause.—By a germ which develops in filth. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate afflicted birds at once, and thoroughly disinfect houses, utensils, and runs. Give sick birds a dose of castor oil and feed plenty of greens with half a teaspoonful of sulphur and Pratts Poultry Regulator added daily to the mash. Apply glycerin to soften scab and then rub off with a blunt instrument, and wash with 1 part of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant to 20 parts water. Then anoint with salve made of Pratts Disinfectant 1 part and vaseline 5 parts, or with 1 part benzoin and 20 parts soft-soap mixed with flowers of sulphur to form a paste.

Feather Diseases

Cause.—Skin disease due to a vegetable growth in the sack out of which the feathers grow, causing the feathers to drop out.

Treatment.—Mix 1 part sulphur, 1 part kerosene, 3 parts lard. Apply to feathers in affected parts, rubbing in well. Another remedy is 1 part sulphur and 2 parts vaseline with a little Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Frosted Combs and Wattles

Apply ice or snow to the frosted parts until the frost is drawn out, then bathe with compound tincture of benzoin or apply twice a day an ointment of 3 tablespoonfuls of vaseline, 1 tablespoonful of glycerine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of turpentine.

Gapes

Symptoms.—Difficulty in breathing; mouth opens frequently and "gapes" or gasps for breath. There is some coughing, accompanied by frothy slime. Bird stands around with head down and feathers ruffled. Death quickly follows from suffocation, and in some cases more slowly from exhaustion.

Cause.—By worms in the windpipes of chicks between six and eight weeks old. The worms are found in the soil and litter of runs and often in drinking water. Damp filthy houses also breed them.

Treatment.—Pratts Guaranteed Gape Remedy is the only sure and safe remedy we know of, and if used in the drinking water from the first time the chicks have water, gapes will be practically unknown. Keep in mind that our Remedy will not only prove invaluable for chicks which actually have the gapes, but also that when used regularly it is a positive preventive. Spray or sprinkle all the houses, utensils, and runs with 1 part of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant to 50 parts of water.



Gastritis

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, great thirst, birds are dull and the plumage is erect, wings droop, and there is constipation.

Cause.—From anything that interferes with the proper digestion of the food, usually lack of good grit. Lack of exercise, impure feed or water, and poisons will cause it.

Treatment.—Change ration and give castor oil at once. Provide plenty of grit.

Feed regularly and often, but give a little at a time. Have feed cooked and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to it in increased doses. Give milk to drink and put 20 grains of bicarbonate of soda in every quart of drinking water or one-tenth of a grain of arsenite of copper to a pint of drinking water.

Head Lice

Treatment.—Head lice kills thousands of little chicks yearly. Keep on hand all the time a box of Pratts Head Lice Ointment, and use it on your little chicks, and save their lives. Two or three days before the brood should hatch, sprinkle the sitting hen thoroughly with Pratts Lice Killer (powdered form).

Heart Trouble

Cause.—This is frequently found in poultry and is caused by fright, sudden changes in temperature, and extreme cold or dampness. The birds usually die quickly or, again, they may be seen to breathe with difficulty, the head being thrown back and appearing very weak.

Treatment.—Where it is seen in a flock, give 2 to 4 grains bicarbonate of soda to each bird daily in the drinking water and use Pratts Poultry Regulator in large quantities in the mash.

Indigestion

Symptoms.—Droppings are yellow and watery, and comb and wattles are a purplish red.

Cause.—Lack of exercise, not enough green food, overfeeding, or badly balanced ration.

Treatment.—Have a clean house, pure water, give cut clover, alfalfa, or other greens daily. Throw grain in clean litter. Give a well-balanced ration with charcoal in it at regular hours, and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to every mash.

Injuries

Treatment.—If comb or wattles are cut or torn, bathe with a solution of 1 part Pratts Poultry Disinfectant to 20 parts of water, and apply Pratts Healing Ointment or vaseline.

Inflammation of the Oviduct

Symptoms.—Straining, rubbing the abdomen on the ground; the eggs are bloody or may be mis-shaped and contain no yolk; comb is pale and plumage is rough.

Cause.—From too frequent laying, from large eggs, too stimulating feed, or from breaking of an egg within this tube.

Treatment.—Give green and cooling feed, avoiding meat. Keep bird quiet and give 20 grains of Epsom salts and 2 grains of bicarbonate of soda, and then $\frac{1}{2}$ drop of tincture of aconite root three times a day. Use Pratts Regulator in all mashes.

Inflammation of the Eye

Symptoms.—Swelling of the eyelids, interference with vision, cloudiness of the front of the eyes and at times total blindness.

Cause.—By parasites, from injury, from irritation, or from taking cold.

Treatment.—If bird is totally blind, destroy it. In milder cases, cleanse the eyelids with warm water, to which has been added 15 grains of boric acid to each ounce of water. Keep the fowl in a darkened, well-ventilated pen, and give nourishing feed with greens and Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Cloudiness over front of the eye can often be cured by dusting it daily with a small quantity of calomel. For simple eye trouble a strong solution of common salt is good.

Jaundice, or the Yellows

Symptoms.—Yellow discoloration of the comb, orifices of the nose and membrane lining the throat and mouth.

Cause.—From derangement of the liver, brought on by lack of exercise, high feeding, and by parasites.

Treatment.—Give a pill of calomel, supply plenty of greens, and add Pratts Poultry Regulator to mash. Throw grain in deep litter to induce exercise. Examine the bird for lice, and if infected, use Pratts Powdered Lice Killer on it, and thoroughly spray or sprinkle the poultry house with Pratts Disinfectant.

Leg Weakness

Symptoms.—Staggering gait, sitting down to eat, and flapping of wings when walking.

Cause.—In brooder chicks, from badly heated brooder or from poorly balanced ration. In older birds, from exposure, damp house, badly balanced ration, or over-feeding of corn.

Treatment.—Give plenty of cut clover, cabbage, and other greens, green cut bone, and a well-balanced ration with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily. Rub legs with tincture of arnica or Pratts Liniment, and put 10 drops of tincture of nux vomica in each quart of drinking water. Keep house clean and dry.

Limber Neck

Symptoms.—Fowls cannot hold their heads straight; they twist them around and stagger.

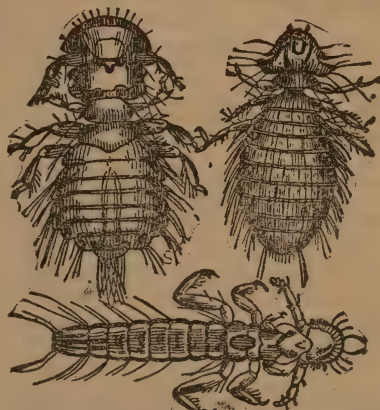
Cause.—From eating putrid animal matter.

Treatment.—Put 1 tablespoonful of borax in a pint of water, and give a teaspoonful to the chickens three times a day. Another remedy is to give a pill of asafetida night and morning. Still another is to pour turpentine down the throat to moisten the entire inside of the crop. About fifteen minutes after giving the turpentine, pour warm water down the throat into the crop until it is completely filled, then hold the bird by the feet and gradually work the entire contents of the crop through the mouth. Repeat this washing several times. Then give 2 tablespoonfuls of castor oil in 2 of milk. Keep in a quiet place and feed lightly with mash and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Lice

No success can be had with poultry if they are troubled with lice. A lousy hen is a poor layer, eats much, but puts on no flesh, and easily falls prey to disease.

Treatment.—If all poultrymen would use Pratts Lice Killer (powdered form) on their poultry, lice would be unknown. It is different and better than many like preparations, being stronger, non-poisonous, has great disinfecting qualities, and positively kills all kinds of chicken lice. If you want to make money from your poultry you can't afford to be without it. Pratts Poultry Disinfectant should also be used in the poultry houses. Lice seek crevices, cracks, openings, etc., that can only be reached by the Poultry Disinfectant. This should be sprayed or sprinkled on perches, nest boxes,



Common Varieties of Poultry
Lice (Highly Magnified)

Non-Poisonous

Lice are the unrelenting foe of poultry. Lousy chicks have low vitality and are easy prey to disease. Lice keeps hens from laying and result in a big money loss to poultrymen.

Pratts Lice Killer

quickly and thoroughly kills lice on poultry, and keeps nests litter and dust baths clean.

Kills lice on horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats. Destroys sheep tick. Rids plants of insects and bugs. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant and should be used around houses, poultry houses, stables and barns. Destroys moths and bugs.

Non-poisonous and non-explosive. While sure death to lice it is not a bit irritating to the skin or lungs of poultry. 25c. and 50c. sifting-top boxes. A 25c. 1-pound box, postpaid, 35c.



Has Saved Millions

The time to save baby chicks from white diarrhoea, the most deadly of all chick diseases, is before they get it. Begin with the first drink of water, as soon as they are hatched, and use

Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy

Remember the germs are in the chicks when hatched, being transmitted from the egg. Keep the germs from becoming active by using this remedy.

It also cures many other germ diseases so similar as to be often confused with white diarrhoea.

This remedy is the result of years of research work, and so sure are we of its effectiveness, that dealers are instructed to refund the purchase price in case of failure. 25c. and 50c.

George Liegel, of Secaucus, N. J., writes: "Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy has proved to be most satisfactory. Have not lost a chick since I began using it."

Equal success attended the use of Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy by Mr. Frank Mase, of Cocolalla, Idaho, who writes us: "Since using it I have not lost a chick, but before I lost all of them."



Pratts Cholera Remedy

Cures Cholera when it comes — that is guaranteed. Used regularly, will prevent its coming. A sure remedy for sour crop, indigestion and bowel trouble — diseases that are frequently the forerunners of Cholera. As Cholera is very contagious, you cannot afford to experiment. Mailed on receipt of price. 25c. and 50c.



Pratts Bronchitis Remedy

will cure it promptly and prevent loss of valuable birds. Improvement is almost immediate and permanent. Suffering is relieved instantly. We have put up this remedy in tablet form so that individual treatment can be given when desired. These tablets are also quickly dissolved in water. 25c. and 50c.



drop boards, floors and inside walls of all poultry houses. It not only kills lice, but has great disinfecting qualities. Do not accept a substitute; ask for "Pratts" and get it, or write us. Dr. A. C. Brown, Secretary Board of Health, Mosells, Mo., says: "Pratts Poultry Lice Killer is the most meritorious preparation of its kind I have ever tried. It certainly destroys the lice."

Mr. J. W. Young, Proprietor of Brookside Poultry Yards, of Lanesville, Mass., says: "I have used Pratts Poultry Regulator for five years and I would not be without it. It does just what you say it will do."

"I also use Pratts Lice Killer. For years I used —, but Pratts Lice Killer is far ahead of it, and there is nothing better for hens and little chicks. I also use it to kill worms on my gooseberry bushes and it does the work."

N. I. Gorusch, Westminster, Md., says: "Pratts Lice Killer is everything that is claimed for it, and more, too. The people here say it beats anything of the same kind they ever saw."

Leukaemia

Symptoms.—Drowsiness and debility, paleness of the mucous membranes, and of the comb, wattles, and skin about the head. There is loss of appetite and the head of the bird is drawn close to the body.

Cause.—From germs taken in with the feed. The germs develop in filth. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Clean up the entire plant thoroughly and disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Whitewash all houses, mixing Disinfectant with the whitewash. Scald all eating and drinking utensils with boiling water and Pratts Disinfectant. Give each sick bird a 2-grain quinine pill. Mix a large dose of Pratts Poultry Regulator in every feed and put Pratts Roup Remedy in the drinking water.

Prevent by having cleanliness, good food, and water, and by using Pratts Poultry Disinfectant and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Laryngitis

Symptoms.—Rapid breathing, cough, no appetite, rattling in the throat, and wind pipe is inflamed.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness.

Treatment.—Place birds in warm, dry house. Give internally Pratts Bronchitis Remedy and mix Pratts Roup Remedy in the drinking water. Give soft gruels with Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Mites

Mites—that is, the red mites—put out of business hundreds of poultry farms yearly. They suck the blood of the fowl, it weakens, becomes a prey to disease, and dies.

Look around roosts and in cracks and you are apt to see hundreds of them.

To kill them, every week spray perches, dropping boards, sides of house, and roof near perches with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, powder birds with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, and also add this to the dust bath.

This treatment will save you hundreds of dollars.

Obstruction in the Throat

Cause.—Trying to swallow too large a particle of food.

Treatment.—Pour slowly a teaspoonful of olive oil or sweet oil down the throat and manipulate the throat gently until the substance is worked up the throat and out the mouth.

Obstruction of Rump Gland

Symptoms.—Swelling of gland on rump, which becomes painful. Birds become sluggish.

Treatment.—Empty the gland by a small incision and wash cavity with a solution of 1 part Pratts Poultry Disinfectant to 60 parts of water, and then apply vaseline.

Pasting Up—Diarrhoea in Chicks

Symptoms.—The vent is clogged, chick is listless, with eyes half shut.

Cause.—Generally, from feeding too soon after chick is hatched. Dampness, chilliness, sloppy and improper food will also cause it.

Chicks should never be fed for at least 48 hours after they are hatched. A longer fast will not hurt them.

Treatment.—Give Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy as directed. Remove hardened excretions and anoint parts with vaseline. Separate sick birds and thoroughly disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Pip

Symptoms.—A drying and hardening at the end of the tongue accompanied by a cough, making a very peculiar noise.

Cause.—Stopping of the nostrils, which compels the chick to breathe through the mouth, the air-passages of the lungs being affected.

Treatment.—Moisten the tongue with glycerine and water several times a day. Keep the fowl warm and well supplied with water. Give bird internally olive oil or castor oil and Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form. Feed soft mash.

Pneumonia

Symptoms.—Panting for breath, dullness, loss of appetite, coughing, discharge of matter tinged with blood from the mouth or nostrils, comb darkened, and plumage ruffled.

Cause.—Colds, exposure, dampness, and bad air.

Treatment.—This disease is often fatal. Put bird in a clean, dry, well-ventilated room at once. Give milk and beef-juice with bran, served warm. Give 1 drop of tincture of aconite every three hours. Another remedy is $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of whisky in a little warm water, with 2 or 3 grains of saltpetre and ammonium carbonate every three or four hours. Have a pan of hot water in the room, in which place 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of Pratts Poultry Disinfectant.

Prevent by keeping house clean, well-ventilated, and disinfected with Pratts Disinfectant and giving good rations with Pratts Poultry Regulator daily.

Peritonitis

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, fever, restlessness, and painful straining; hot to the touch over the bowels, great weakness, and bird falls on its side with legs drawn up.

Cause.—By injuries or bruises of the abdominal wall, by irritation due to parasites, or by escape of intestinal contents through a hole in the intestines.

Treatment.—This disease is usually fatal. Keep bird in a quiet place and give 1-grain opium pills every four or five hours, or mix 4 drops of tincture of aconite in half a glass of water and give a teaspoonful every five hours. Inject tepid water into the bowels and apply hot cloths to the abdomen, dipping them in hot water and then wrung out. All food should be liquid.

Rheumatism

Symptoms.—Swollen joints, lameness, and contraction of the muscles.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and dampness and from eating too much meat.

Treatment.—Have dry, sunny houses, and feed plenty of green vegetables and cut clover. Put 15 grains of iodide of potassium in each quart of drinking water. Rub joints and legs with Pratts Liniment, extract of witch-hazel, or sweet oil. Put Pratts Poultry Regulator in all mash.

Roup

General Symptoms.—Discharges at mouth and nostrils, swelled head, offensive breath, difficult breathing, canker spots, and exhaustion.

Cause.—Exposure to cold, dampness, filthy quarters, or neglect.

Treatment.—Roup is one of the most dangerous, fatal, and contagious of all poultry diseases, and for years nothing seemed to check it. To-day it can be controlled, cured, and stamped out by Pratt's Roup Remedy. To quickly cure mild cases of roup, colds, canker, and diphtheria, mix one measureful of Pratt's Roup Remedy in one gallon of soft drinking water. For severe cases heat the water after mixing the Roup Remedy in it, and dip the heads of the fowls into the solution night and morning. The sick chickens should always be separated from the rest of the flock, and do not let the diseased fowls have access to the regular drinking water. When sores appear, make a swab, moisten the powder, and rub on the sore spots. Disinfect all houses and runs with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. To prevent roup mix one-half measureful of Pratt's Roup Remedy in one gallon of drinking water and allow all the fowls to drink it. Pratt's Roup Remedy is now made in tablet as well as in powdered form. The tablets are generally favored by poultrymen as it is often necessary to give individual treatment to sick birds, and this can easily be done when the remedy is in tablet form. Indeed, when the birds actually have roup, we advise doctoring singly, as only in this way can you be sure that the bird has taken the remedy. Unless the powder is asked for, we shall in the future supply tablets.

We will agree to refund every penny Pratt's Roup Remedy costs you if it fails to cure. Try it at our expense.

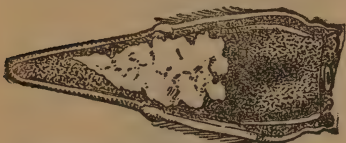
Contagious Catarrhal Roup

Symptoms.—There is a thick, sticky, or glutinous discharge from the eyes and nostrils; a yellowish, cheesy matter accumulates in and closes the air-passages, obstructing the breathing; head swells and eyes bulge out; the odor is very offensive, and the fowls are dull and sleepy.

Treatment.—Use Pratt's Roup Remedy according to directions and disinfect thoroughly with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant.

Diphtheritic Roup

Symptoms.—Grayish patches of false membrane or scabs on the roof of the mouth, which when removed leave a raw surface. Also discharges similar to catarrhal roup and very bad odor.



**DIPHThERITIC ROUP
PATCHES IN THE MOUTH**

Treatment.—Use Pratt's Roup Remedy as directed above and disinfect with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant.

Prevention.—Disinfect regularly with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. Have houses clean and well ventilated. Give Pratt's Poultry Regulator daily in the mash and put Pratt's Roup Remedy in the drinking water every day, or give Pratt's Roup Tablets as directed.

Rattling in the Throat

Cause.—Usually cold and dampness.

Treatment.—Give Pratt's Bronchitis Remedy according to directions and put Pratt's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. For red or irritated skin, apply vaseline or Pratt's Healing Ointment.

Sore Head

This is a form of chicken-pox. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once. Disinfect plant with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. Use Pratt's Sore Head—Chicken-Pox Remedy according to directions.

Swelled Head

Treatment.—Bathe entire head night and morning with equal parts vinegar and water. Put Pratts Roup Remedy in the drinking water and give Pratts Poultry Regulator in gruel form.

Scaly Legs

Cause.—By parasites. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Use Pratts Scaly Leg Ointment according to directions. Spray perches, dropping boards, and house with Pratts Disinfectant.

Tuberculosis (Consumption)

Symptoms.—Rapid loss of weight, and bone protrude, comb becomes pale, and birds are sleepy; frequently ulcers and tumors appear.

Cause.—By a germ and is very contagious.

Treatment.—Kill and burn all sick birds at once. Clean out every part of poultry house, disinfect with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, and then whitewash. Scald and disinfect all troughs and drinking fountains. Put new litter in the nests and on the floor. Disinfect all runs and yards if possible. Put a few drops of Pratts Disinfectant in all drinking water, feed nourishing food with Pratts Poultry Regulator and breed from only perfectly healthy birds.

Vent Gleet

Symptoms.—Frequent passages of excrement, which is voided in small quantities. There is a white, offensive discharge which collects on the skin and feathers about the vent, causing irritation and inflammation. Membranes are dry, red, and swollen.

Cause.—By an inflammation of the cloaca.

Treatment.—Separate sick birds at once and disinfect with Pratts Disinfectant. Hold the lower part of the bird for one-half hour daily in a bucket of warm water that contains 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda. Then dry the bird and inject into the bowels a teaspoonful of water containing 6 drops of Pratts Disinfectant. Use Pratts Disinfectant 1 part and vaseline 6 parts on sores around vent. Feed mash food containing cut clover and Pratts Poultry Regulator.

Worms

Symptoms.—Comb and wattles are pale, the bird is thin, dull and stiff in walking; there is usually diarrhoea.

Treatment.—Dissolve in water used for the mash 2 grains of santonine for each fowl to be treated, then mix castor oil with the mash, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful for each bird. Remove all droppings and spray ground thoroughly with Pratts Poultry Disinfectant. Another remedy is: Put 15 to 20 drops of turpentine in a pint of water and mix with bran and cornmeal. Repeat. Another successful treatment consists



1. SCALY LEGS
2. MITE (MAGNIFIED) THAT CAUSES IT.

in keeping birds from food for twenty-four hours, then give each one $\frac{2}{3}$ teaspoonful of areca nut powder. Give $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of castor oil on following day.

For the tape-worm the best remedy is to give each fowl 6 drops of oil of male fern in 1 teaspoonful of castor oil. Be sure to remove all droppings and disinfect with Pratts Disinfectant.

Wind Puff

Cause.—Frequently seen in young chicks. Air under the skin causes it to puff. Usually caused by lung trouble.

Treatment.—Puncture the skin and bathe with 1 part Pratts Disinfectant to 10 parts water.

White Diarrhoea

Literally millions of little chicks die every year from white diarrhoea. The primary causes are mainly exposure and improper feed, resulting in the creation of white diarrhoea germs. The germs may be in the egg, as an analysis of the oviduct often indicates their presence, or found lurking in the incubator. Before each hatch the incubator should be *thoroughly disinfected*. The disease is characterized by chalk-like evacuations from the bowels which frequently paste up the vent.

The afflicted chicks stand around in a listless manner, oftentimes with eyes closed, and refusing to eat, die in a short time.

The disease is usually noticeable about the third or fourth day after hatching. We are so positive that "*Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy*" will destroy or control the germ and absolutely stop the ravages of this disease, that we offer it under a *strict guarantee* to do absolutely all we claim for it, or no charge. Our dealers throughout the world will furnish you with Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy under this guarantee, but if you cannot obtain it, we will *mail you a box postpaid*, upon receipt of price, 25 cents for small size or 50 cents for large size.

When white diarrhoea attacks your flock, be sure to *disinfect daily* with Pratts Disinfectant.

Warts

Treatment.—For warts on fowls' heads, wash with soap and warm water, and a small quantity of Pratts Disinfectant. Wipe dry and anoint daily for a week with 1 part of spirits of turpentine, 1 part cedar oil, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part carbolic acid.

Egg Eating

This vicious habit may arise from eating eggs that have been broken, eating egg shells that have not been finely crushed, or lack of work to keep the fowls out of mischief. Some fowls are almost incurable and unless valuable should be killed. The habit is contagious and egg-eaters should be separated from others at once. Nest boxes should be kept in semi-darkness. A celebrated English authority recommends giving the birds so large a quantity of eggs as to sicken them. At the Pratt Poultry Station we have found that paring the beaks down until they almost bleed, then scattering some china eggs where the hens can get at them, is a very effective method. The pared beaks are extremely sensitive at first and pecking the hard china eggs causes such pain as to soon make the birds desist.

Feather Eating and Feather Pulling

Caused by closely confining the fowls and allowing them to be idle. Usually cured by giving a ration with a large quantity of greens, cut clover, beef scraps, animal meal, green cut bone, and good sharp grit. Throw all grain in deep, clean litter, and compel the hens to scratch. Hang up a strip of salt pork in the chicken house and let the fowls pick at it. A good remedy is to soak some bitter aloes in alcohol and thoroughly soak the feathers of the denuded birds. Where the skin is sore, treat with 1 part Pratts Disinfectant and 5 parts vaseline.

Stands at the Top

Scarcely less important than proper feeding is the necessity for having clean quarters for livestock and poultry. Unless stables and poultry houses are kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, a host of troubles is sure to follow. Blood-sucking ticks and mites and skin diseases, such as eczema and ringworm, are typical enemies of stock, causing them in a short time to be in run-down condition and an easy prey to disease.



Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant

stands at the top as the one successful way to insure healthy animals and clean quarters.

Cures horses of mange, lice, eczema, ringworm, thrush, and is a perfect remedy for galls, sores and similar wounds.

Hog cholera is unknown where Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant is used. Rids hogs of lice and ticks and cures all skin troubles.

Sheep ticks, the great foe of sheep, are destroyed, and other sheep diseases, as scab and foot rot, are cured. Use it freely at lambing time.

Is a preventive of abortion in cows, destroys Texas itch and other parasites. Cures foot and mouth diseases. Rids poultry houses of lice and mites, and helpful in many poultry and pet stock diseases. In the household it will serve a variety of uses, killing roaches, ants and bugs, purifying the air in sick rooms and closets, and being very useful after contagious diseases.

Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant is very strong. One gallon will make seventy gallons of solution for general purposes. 1 gal., \$1.00; 1/2 gal., 60c.; 1 qt., 35c.

Half a Century

Here is the famous original conditioner, made to-day as it was half a century ago from the celebrated formula brought from England by the founder of this company. Millions of packages and bags have been sold.

Stockmen and horsemen who began using it many years ago for their stock believe in



Pratt's Conditioner

For Horses and Cattle

as fully to-day and are never without a supply on hand. Give it with any ration and it will keep stock in health. It is not dope or a food, but a real conditioner and stock tonic.

It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels and tones up the digestive organs—three conditions that not only restore ailing animals to health, but keep well animals well. It can be given to horses and colts, cows and calves, sheep and lambs, hogs and young pigs.

Big package for 50c. Also put up in still larger packages and in bags up to 100 lbs., and in 12 and 25-lb. pails.

KEEPS STOCK WELL

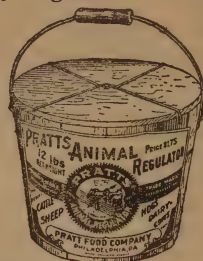
Give It Daily to Horses, Cows, Steers, Hogs and Sheep

Sleek horses, healthy cows, beefier steers, fatter hogs and sheep, all these mean more money for you. They can be had at no extra trouble, too—just like finding that much money—if you give

Pratts.

Animal Regulator

The original and pioneer stock regulator of America. The first to be sold on a guaranty to do the work or money refunded. Every package and pail still sold on that plan.



Here Are Some of the Things It Will Do

Horses.—Keeps them well and strong, improves their wind and makes their coats sleek and glossy—a sure sign of perfect health. It enables the horse to work harder and better. Pregnant mares will be kept in good health.

Cows.—Will give more milk, brings up the butter fat in rundown animals. Insures going through the calving period and brings strong healthy calves. Will fatten steers in less time.

Hogs.—Usual hog raising troubles are

avoided. Worms, scours and cholera, the three dread hog diseases—practically unknown. The fattening season is shortened and hogs will market in better condition.

Sheep.—Marked improvement in the quality of meat will be noticed. Wool will be heavier and of better grade. It protects from diseases and brings them to market in healthy condition. For lambs it is not approached by any other regulator.

25-lb. pail—the size you ought to be using, \$3.00. Also in 50-lb. and 100-lb. sacks, and in small packages.

Forty thousand dealers sell Pratts and are backed up by the Pratt guaranty. If yours is not one of them, or if you do not know our dealer, you will find it worth your while to write us.

Relieves Pain

In the home and in the stable there is constant need for a good liniment—something penetrating that will draw out inflammation and pain.

Pratts.
Liniment

is made of the choicest of oils which are completely absorbed by the skin.

It cures rheumatism, lameness, sprains, bruises, canker, sweeny, quinsy, curb, splint, capped hocks, shoe boils, and pneumonia. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.



Keep This Handy

Injuries of any kind are healed naturally and permanently, and pain quickly relieved by applying

Pratts.
Healing Ointment



Sores, cuts, scratches, wounds, burns, scalds, barb wire cuts, as well as skin eruptions, eczema and itching are quickly cured. Corns, harness and saddle galls disappear in short order. You should have

this ointment in the house or in the stable at all times. 25c. and 50c.

The Care of Cows

FARMERS are beginning to insist not only that cows pay for their board and keep, but that they produce a satisfactory profit in addition. While there is a large amount of scrub stock in the country, the grade of both the dairy and the beef breeds is gradually being raised, and farmers are giving their stock closer study to make sure that they are money producers.

It makes little difference what breed you have, your cows will splendidly repay you for any extra little care you may give them. See that they are cleanly housed, generously fed and carefully protected against diseases. Keep sharp lookout for unfavorable symptoms. When noticed, lose no time in finding the cause for the condition, and then remedy it without delay.

Clean Housing Pays In Many Ways

It makes little difference what breed you have, your cows will splendidly repay you for any extra little care you may give them. See that they are cleanly housed, generously fed and carefully protected against diseases. Keep sharp lookout for unfavorable symptoms. When noticed, lose no time in finding the cause for the condition, and then remedy it without delay.

Feed Heavy to Get Milk

Heavy feeding is necessary to get the full milk pail. The cow must have a surplus over the amount required to maintain health, which can go to producing more milk, or, in the case of fattening for market, more meat.

Stall feeding has been found so satisfactory with milkers that it has been adopted as a policy by many cow owners. Cows are not put out on pasture more than a few hours a day, and some not even that.

Stall Feeding Growing in Favor

Although this is a very successful method, it requires care and intelligence on the part of the cow owners.

The Appetizing Ration Pays

The feeding must not only be nourishing and clean, but it must be made appetizing, so that the cow will eat generously enough to keep up the maximum flow of milk for the longest time, or in case of the beef breeds, to put on the most weight in the shortest time, and then be able to digest it. For these purposes Pratts Animal Regulator stands at the top as the world's greatest Stock Tonic, Appetizer and Digestive. Let it be mixed with every ration. The large increase of the milk supply exceeds by

Pratts Gives Great Help To Your Cows

many times the low cost of the Regulator. Indeed, it becomes the smallest part of your feed bill. One cent a day a cow is more than sufficient to cover the cost. The daily use of Pratts Animal Regulator will keep your herds in good, vigorous, healthy condition.

We cannot give rations in a book like this because they are so varied and depend upon locality.

Get Our Stock Book

These subjects are taken up at length in our Stock Book, a copy of which will be sent to you free on application.

Even high-bred cows are generally healthy and if fed suitably and cared for properly there is little occasion for them to be "off feed." A healthy cow should be a big feeder. The muzzle is moist; the eye bright; coat smooth; breathing regular. The process of rumination begins almost instantly after eating. When she is "off

The Healthy Cow Shows Her Health

feed," these characteristics are usually lacking. Usually all that is needed to bring a cow back into condition is Pratts Animal Regulator with bran mash and good digestible feed.

Abortion Can Be Cured

Among the diseases of the cow, the most serious, perhaps, is that of Sinking or Abortion. This is an actively contagious disease and unless checked will spread through every animal in the herd. Pratts Cow Tonic is a special remedy for this disease, and even where entire herds are infected the disease has been wholly blotted out by its continued use. This remedy should be given the cows during the calving period. It will not only keep them in health, but will keep up the milk supply to a much later period than otherwise.

Keeping the stable well disinfected will also act as a strong preventive of disease.

For this purpose you cannot give anything better than Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. All Pratt Remedies may be bought of our dealers, of whom there are more than 40,000 in the United States. When you buy remember that every remedy bearing the Pratt label is on a strict guaranty. It must please you or you get your money back.

Disinfection is Most Important

MORE MILK

Those extra pounds of milk, rich in butter fat, mean more good dollars for you and greatly increased herd value. Why be content with a half-filled milk pail, when you can fill it at almost no extra feeding cost? We can prove this.



Pratt's Cow Tonic

For Cows Only

enables the cow to turn more of the feed into milk and to keep up the full flow to a much later period. It prevents slinking and is a positive remedy for scours, barrenness, and a host of other cow diseases.

Prevents and Cures Abortion

Slinking or abortion causes thousands of dollars in losses every year—loss in milk, cows and calves and danger of infection in the herd, because abortion is dangerously contagious. Pratt's Cow Tonic is guaranteed to cure abortion. It is a pure compound of Nature's healing herbs and remedies, and is absolutely free from such poisons as arsenic, antimony and similar powerful mineral drugs.

Delays are Dangerous

Do not wait but get a package of Pratt's Cow Tonic at the first sign of slinking. The value of one lost calf is many times more than the entire cost of treatment. If not stamped out the disease may destroy your whole herd.

Pratt's Cow Tonic will cure. Buy a package and if you are not fully satisfied, your dealer will refund your money. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50; 12-lb. pail, \$2.00; 2-lb. pkg., 50c.

Makes Easy Milkers

Milking troubles due to caked bag, sore teats, bunches and any kind of inflammation quickly reduced and cured by using.

Pratt's Bag Ointment



Its penetrating, softening and cooling qualities give immediate relief. Use it freely for injuries to the udder, caused by scratches, blows or kicks or from being overdistended with milk, when delay

may destroy the cow's value as a milker. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. In boxes, 25c. and 50c.

Raise the Calves

Calves can be weaned at once without danger of scours or other calf troubles, and healthy rapid growth obtained by using

Pratt's Calf Tonic

For Calves Only



The present high prices make it pay to raise bull calves for beef. Pratt's Calf Tonic puts on flesh in shortest time and rounds them out well so that they bring highest prices. Satisfaction guar-

anteed or money back. 2 lbs., 50c.; 12-lb. pails, \$2.00; 25-lb. pails, \$3.50.

The Care of Horses

OF all the domestic animals the horse represents the highest nervous development. Not only its body, but its spirit must receive attention from the owner, if he is to receive the best service from the animal.

Good quarters, proper food and intelligent care will mean success and insure the health of your horse, whether it is used for work or pleasure.

It is an interesting fact, and one contrary to accepted theories on supply and demand, that while the number of horses has doubled in the last decade, as it has according to the most reliable statistics, the average value has also doubled. Horses were never so valuable as now, and never before do they offer such opportunities for profitable breeding.

Make the Ration Appetizing

Horses are now stabled a greater part of the year than formerly. Consequently greater care in feeding must be exercised. A stable-fed animal naturally does not get the variety of food that one on pasture or range is able to select for itself. Day after day it receives corn and oats and hay with little else.

How Heavy Feeding May Be Done

It is, therefore, necessary to sharpen up the appetite. For this purpose a tablespoonful of Pratts Animal Regulator once or twice a day, mixed with the feed, will not only keep your horse in fine appearance, but maintain prime digestion and enable the horse to obtain fuller nourishment from its feed.

Attentive Care Will Prevent Most Diseases

The diseases of the horse are many and reference cannot be made to them in this book. Persons wishing authoritative help on this subject should send for our special Horse Book, in which the diseases are taken up; their symptoms described, causes given and the most approved method of treatment prescribed. In general, however, digestive

Keeping the Blood Pure

troubles give the horse owner the greatest concern. It is because of this that horse owners have recognized the great

aid of Pratts Animal Regulator in keeping their horses in prime condition. It positively aids digestion and purifies the blood. After these two things have been accomplished, there is little fear of disease in the shape of Colic, Bloat, Heaves, Distemper, Constipation, Worms and the like.

A Remedy with Years of Success

Pratts Animal Regulator, the World's Greatest Stock Tonic for nearly half a century, in all that time has been sold on a money-back guaranty. If you have an animal badly run down, we urge you to select it for a test of Pratts Animal Regulator. If, after using it, you are not satisfied with what it has done, you can go to your dealer and he will refund your money without question.

Get Familiar With the Pratt Line

On the opposite page are described some of the well-known Horse Remedies in the Pratt Line. Every one of them is sold on our unrestricted guaranty. Pratts Remedies are the result of experience and knowledge of what a horse needs to keep him in good condition. They are never based on guesswork, or tradition, or gypsy notions.

Some Stand-by Remedies

We give here a list of remedies which should be in every stable:

Pratts Animal Regulator,
Pratts Healing Ointment,
Pratts Healing Powder,
Pratts Veterinary Colic Remedy,
Pratts Spavin Paste,
Pratts Liquid Spavin Remedy,
Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment,
Pratts Dip and Disinfectant,
Pratts Harness Soap,
Pratts Worm Powder,
Pratts Condition Powder,
Pratts Liniment.

Pratts Remedies are sold by upwards of 40,000 dealers in the United States. It will pay you to get to the dealer in your neighborhood and inquire about this half-century-old standard line.

In a small book like this we can only give a brief description of a few of the more important remedies. Read those on the opposite page and elsewhere in this book, and if you want further information address us at our nearest office.

Keeps Out Infection

Many wounds seem to heal more quickly by being kept dry. These can be perfectly protected from dirt and dangerous infection by covering with

Pratts' Healing Powder



A guaranteed, anti-septic powder that forms a healthy dry coating over wounds and keeps out the cold. Arrests hemorrhages and checks blood flow. Just the thing for harness galls, sores, cuts and scratches. A valuable remedy for home use. 4-oz. sifting top enameled can, 25c.

Stop That Cough

Cure that "heavy horse." One day is time enough to show improvement with

Pratts' Heave, Cough and Cold Cure

A positive remedy for heaves, coughs, colds and catarrh. Restores natural breathing, tones up the digestive organs, strengthens the lungs, soothes the nerves, purifies the blood and allays inflammation. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 packages.



Acts Like Magic

Horse with tender feet or suffering with corns, scratches, quarter cracks, brittle hoofs, impaired frog and all that class of foot troubles are cured by

Pratts' Peerless Hoof Ointment

A sure cure that acts with almost magic quickness. Corns yield to it at once. It will pay you many times over to see that the name of Pratt's is on the box. 25c. and 50c.



998 Out of 1,000

That is the remarkable record out of 1,000 cases treated—998 cured. No wonder horse owners regard

Pratts' Veterinary Colic Remedy



as a positive cure for colic, either flatulent or spasmodic. Positive and quick action for acute indigestion and similar troubles. While this remarkable remedy is expensive to prepare, the price is low. In 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

No Bad After Effects

Complete cures of distemper and pink eye with no bad after effects, such as coughs, heaves or eruptions is the relief given by

Pratts'

Distemper and Pink Eye Remedy

Works quickly, going directly to the cause of the disease. Purifies the blood and keeps the internal organs in working condition. Wholly free from poisons. 50c. a bottle.



Cures Lameness

Rheumatism, neuralgia, felons, chilblains, burns, sore throat, diphtheria, bruises, cuts, any lameness or pain, all kinds of spavin can be cured by

Pratts'

Liquid Spavin Remedy

Made of the choicest, most penetrating oils and drugs. Used either as a liniment, counter-irritant or to blister, it will be found to answer every requirement. In 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.



The Care of Sheep

THE free ranges of the West have now mostly disappeared and the sheep-raising business is becoming a specialized industry the same as dairying.

The result of this is improved conditions in sheep herding. Better mutton, heavier wool—these are the things aimed at by the breeders of to-day.

The high price of mutton in recent years should be an inducement to every farmer to keep sheep. They will well repay the time and attention given them. Sheds are the only protection they require. These should open to the south, so as to get the maximum amount of sunshine and protect them from cold north winds.

Do Not Depend Wholly on Pasture

Sheep are naturally a healthy, hearty animal, though when disease breaks out the fact that sheep are kept in flocks makes it quickly epizootic.

Sheep are useful for cleaning up range pasture and land where brush is growing. They will enjoy eating the tender shrubs. Indeed, sheep will thrive on land where other stock will starve.

How to Get Rid of Ticks

The tick is one of the foes of the sheep and must be gotten rid of if the animal is to give a full crop of wool or put on fat. Dipping is the only really satisfactory and dependable treatment.

Pratts Dip and Disinfectant is unsurpassed for effectiveness. Using 1 part

Keep Drinking Troughs Clean

Success cannot be had with sheep unless there is absolute cleanliness.

Troughs and water tanks should be cleaned and disinfected. Use Pratts Dip for this purpose. Plenty of clean water is necessary for health and growth.

Sheep are Good Feeders

Sheep like variety in their feed. Do not grind the corn. Particularly at feeding time, do not allow the sheep to be crowded.

The feeding of grain should be given early enough to enable them to become accustomed to the rations, and Pratts

Animal Regulator should be given at every feeding.

Give the grain ration in the morning and hay at night. Corn and wheat have about equal value for fattening. Oats is good for breeding stock. Salt is indispensable and roots are much relished. They may be fed four or five pounds daily to each sheep. When changing from grass to hay do so gradually.

Getting Good Meat and Wool

Pratts Animal Regulator will keep sheep and lambs free from diseases and make them grow quickly into sturdy animals. Their meat and wool will be greatly improved in quantity and quality.

Lambs may be weaned at about four or five months. After weaning is begun, keep the ewes in the shed for a week or so on dry feed. Examine udders daily. Strip for a day or two and, if the udders are inflamed, use Pratts Bag Ointment.

In this book will be found a full description of Pratts Remedies. They can be bought from over 40,000 dealers in

Take Advantage of Our Offer To Help You

this country. These preparations are guaranteed to satisfy or money back. Remember that the Pratt Line is the oldest on the market and every remedy has been tested and is the result of investigation, experiment and experience. You make no mistake when you use Pratts.

If you have any trouble with sheep and are not certain what the trouble is, write us, describing the symptoms, and we will give you expert assistance free.

Dip Your Sheep

Pratts

Animal Dip and Disinfectant

destroys the ticks, cleans and removes all harshness from the wool, and heals all wounds and sores. 35c., 60c., \$1.00.



The Care of Hogs

HEALTHY hogs are one of the quickest producers of wealth on a farm. Hogs are not subject to a large number of diseases, but most of these are very severe and dangerously contagious, so that unless prompt measures are taken the entire drove may be lost.

Hogs should always be kept to follow cows. They will utilize valuable food that would otherwise go to waste.

The hog is naturally a clean animal. Therefore clean, healthy quarters should be provided. If this is done, there is little danger of such a disastrous disease as Cholera attacking them. Besides Cholera, the most common ailment of

Cholera Can Be Prevented

hogs is worms. From both of these prevention is the wisest course to pursue. Swine breeders have long recognized the use of Pratts Animal Regulator as a disease preventive and an aid in fattening. Indeed, many breeders consider it a necessity to profitable hog raising.

The fattening period should not cover more than six or eight weeks. Unground corn as an extra ration and plenty of good, clean water will fatten swine in good form. Full-grown hogs frequently make an average gain of a pound a day.

Plenty of range for exercise should be

allowed, except when fattening, and this is particularly true of the brood sow. A well-shaded grove is fine for hogs in summer, giving them protection from the heat and allowing them to exercise their instinct for rooting for the underground vegetation they appear to need.

A good plan is to throw corn in the barnyard litter and to allow the hogs to turn it over. Besides Pratts Animal

Keep Hogs Free From Worms

Regulator, every hog owner will want to keep on hand Pratts Hog Worm Powder. This is for hogs only, and is sold on a money-back guaranty to rid hogs of worms.

You will also want Pratts Hog Cholera Specific and Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Care of Young Pigs

Young pigs should be weaned when about six weeks old. Skimmed milk and buttermilk are excellent. Young pigs put on most gain during the summer and early fall. Pigs intended for market should, therefore, be kept growing as fast as possible. Pratts Animal Regulator will enable them to digest a heavy ration. It helps them, too, to put on fat. See that there is plenty of pure water. Pigs are heavy drinkers and pure water is of itself a protection against many diseases.

Rid Hogs of Worms

It is almost a waste of money to try to fatten wormy hogs or get them into good marketing condition. Clear out the worms by using

Pratts Hog Worm Powder

It is for hogs only and is guaranteed to rid hogs, shoats or pigs of worms. Easy to use. Will restore health and vigor if directions are faithfully followed. 50c. and \$1.00.



Dr. G. R. Fox, of Moreauville, La., writes us: "Had I used Pratts Hog Worm Powder last summer, I would have saved \$50 worth of hogs, which were killed by worms."

Don't Worry

Hog cholera need not break out in your pens. You can prevent this death-dealing disease by using

Pratts Hog Cholera Specific



It is guaranteed to cure if the disease has appeared, unless the hog is too far gone to be benefited by any remedy. A strictly pure remedy, free from all poisonous or injurious substances. 2 lbs., 50c.; 12-lb. pail, \$2.00; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

Index of Poultry Wrinkles

Aids to Good Digestion...	8	Exhibition Birds.....	31	Litter	20
Animal Food, Necessity of	8	Fattening Broilers for		Location, Importance of..	22
Baby Chicks, Feeding...	3, 10	Market	25	Marketing, Profitable....	25
Backyard Poultry Plant...	13	Fattening Food.....	11	Molting Birds, Care of...	11
Breeding Males, Cages		Feeding for Rapid		Molting Foods.....	10
for	20	Growth	5, 10	Nests, How to Make.....	19
Breeding System.....	29	Feeding Grown Birds....	7	Nests, Trap.....	20
Breeds, The Different....	34	Feeding Little Chicks...3, 10		Packing Eggs for Ship-	
Breeds, What, to Buy....	16	Feeding Rations—from the		ment	25
Breed Thoroughbreds....	29	Egg to the Pot.....10, 11		Perches	19
Broilers, Fattening, for		Feeding, Regularity in...9		Pigeons	38
Market	25	Feeding Troughs.....	19	Poultry Houses, How to	
Brooder House.....	21	Furnishing the Poultry		Build	14, 17
Cages for Breeding Males..	20	House	19	Poultry Keeping as a	
Capons, Epicures Demand..	27	Geese	38	Profitable Investment...17	
Care of Molting Birds....	11	Green Feed, Necessity		Poultry Plants, Backyard..13	
Cleanliness, Need of....	15	of	8, 20	Pratt Experiment Station. 1	
Colony Houses.....	21	Grit Boxes.....	20	Rations, Feeding — from	
Cows, Care of.....	58	Grounds	13, 20	the Egg to the Pot...10, 11	
Curtain Front Poultry		Guineas	37	Roasting Fowls.....	26
Houses	18	Hatching, Success in...23		Runs and Yards for Poul-	
Digestion, Aids to Good.. 8		Hints, General.....	11	try	20
Diseases of Poultry....39-55		Hogs, Care of.....	63	Sheep, Care of.....	62
Drinking Fountains.....	19	Hoppers	19	Show Birds, Picking Out..31	
Ducks	37	Horses, Care of.....	60	Success in Hatching....23	
Dust Baths	20	How to Kill.....	27	Trap Nests.....	20
Eggs, Packing, for Ship-		Incubator House.....	21	Thoroughbreds, Breed....29	
ment	25	Kill, How to.....	27	Turkeys	36
Egg Producing Food.....	10	Laying Food.....	10	Yards, Poultry.....	20
Egg Tests.....	23				

Index of Poultry Diseases

Air Sac Mites.....	39	Diphtheritic Roup.....	53	Leukæmia	51
Anemia	40	Dropsy	45	Lice	49
Apoplexy	39	Dropsy of Feet.....	45	Lice, Head.....	48
Aptha	40	Dysentery	44	Limber Neck.....	49
Asthenia	40	Eczema	45	Liver, Congestion of....43	
Atrophy	40	Egg Bound.....	45	Liver, Wasting of.....40	
Bacterial Enteritis.....	46	Egg Eating.....	55	Mites	51
Bagging Down.....	41	Eggs, Bloody.....	45	Obstruction in the Throat.51	
Beak, Obstruction of....40		Eggs, Diminutive.....	46	Obstruction of Rump	
Black Head.....	40	Eggs With Two Yolks....46		Gland	51
Black Rot.....	41	Eggs Without Shell....46		Oviduct, Inflammation of..48	
Bloody Eggs.....	45	Enteritis, Bacterial....46		Pasting-up	52
Brain, Congestion of....41		Enteritis, Toxic.....	46	Peritonitis	52
Bronchitis	41	Epilepsy	46	Pip	52
Bumble Foot.....	41	Eye, Inflammation of...48		Pneumonia	52
Canker	42	Favus	47	Rattling in Throat.....53	
Catarrh	42	Feather Diseases.....	47	Rheumatism	52
Catarrh, Gastro-intestinal.44		Feather Eating.....	55	Roup	53
Chicken-pox	42	Feather Pulling.....	55	Roup, Contagious Catar-	
Cholera	42	Frosted Combs and Wat-		ral	53
Colds	43	tles	47	Roup, Diphtheritic.....	53
Combs and Wattles,		Gapes	47	Rump Gland, Obstructed.51	
Frosted	47	Gastritis	47	Scaly Legs.....	54
Congestion of Brain....41		Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh.44		Sore Head.....	53
Congestion of Liver....43		Gleet, Vent.....	54	Swelled Head.....	54
Contagious catarrhal		Going Light.....	40	Throat, Obstructed.....51	
Roup	53	Head Lice.....	48	Thrush	40
Constipation	43	Heart Trouble.....	48	Toxic Enteritis.....	46
Consumption	54	Indigestion	48	Tuberculosis	54
Corns	43	Inflamed Breathing Tubes.41		Vent Gleet.....	54
Crop Bound.....	43	Inflammation of Eye....48		Warts	55
Crop, Catarrh of.....	43	Inflammation of Liver...43		Wasting of Liver.....	40
Debility	45	Inflammation of Oviduct.48		White Comb.....	57
Diarrhœa	44	Injuries	48	White Diarrhœa.....	45
Diarrhœa in Chicks....52		Jaundice	49	Wind Puff.....	55
Diarrhœa, White.....	55	Laryngitis	51	Worms	54
Diphtheria	44	Leg Weakness.....	49	Yellows	49

**Special
Offer No. 1**

\$4.50 for \$2.50

Here are the exact things you need if you want to raise all your baby chicks and make real money out of your poultry. I have cut the price nearly in half to encourage you to send your order within the next ten days.

1 pkg. Reefer's Ready Relief \$1.00 1 pkg. Egg Moisture - - - 1.00 1 pkg. Chick Food - - - 1.00 1 pkg. Head Lice Salve - - .50 1 pkg. Roup Remedy - - - 1.00 \$4.50	All for \$2.50	Prepaid and Absolutely Guaranteed
---	---------------------------	---

If you want to have real success with your chickens, send for this combination today. Don't wait until the offer is withdrawn. You save \$2 on Special Offer No. 1

Important Notice!

\$1.50 and my check. I simply cannot, as I have already made an enormous reduction in price, and asking me only delays your order.

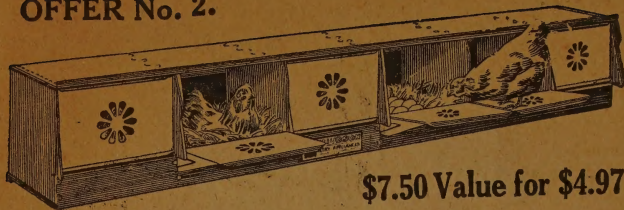
Orders for Offer No. 1 must be for \$2.50. Please do not ask me to send this offer for

E. J. REEFER, The Poultry Expert

Kansas City, Mo.

Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFER No. 2.



\$7.50 Value for \$4.97

Here's Offer No. 2

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 pkg. Reefer's Ready Relief - - | \$1.00 |
| 1 pkg. Egg Moisture | 1.00 |
| 1 pkg. Chick Food - | 1.00 |
| 1 pkg. Head Lice Salve | .50 |
| 1 pkg. Roup Remedy | 1.00 |
| 1 Four Set Nest - - | <u>3.00</u> |

**All
For
\$4⁹⁷**

Regular Price, Total \$7.50

Remedies are Prepaid. Nests are not Prepaid.

Read Description of this Galvanized Steel Nest

These nests are flat on the bottom, which makes it practical to set them on the ground against the wall. They do not have to be hung up. They are made of 26 gauge heavily galvanized steel. They are made by expert mechanics and are put together with ordinary stove bolts. No solder or rivets are used. Therefore, they can never get out of order. Each nest is separated by a solid steel partition. Each nest has a separate door, which forms a solid perch for the fowl. When the nests are closed at night, there is no place for the hen to roost. Each nest is 12 inches square, which is

amply large for ordinary size chickens. The four-set nests weigh about seventeen pounds. The six-set nests weigh about twenty-two pounds. If you want to hang the nests, they can be hung on two or three nail heads against the wall. They are easily cleaned, as you can lift the nests off the nails and throw the straw through the open back. If your wall is clean, no back is needed for these nests. If you want an extra back, we can furnish you a piece of flat sheet steel to hang on the same nail heads. We will sell this to you at cost, which is forty cents for the four-set nests, or 60 cents for the six-set nests. Lice and mites cannot live or breed in galvanized steel, therefore these nests are absolute proof against those murderous pests, which sap the vitality of your finest chickens. These nests are particularly well adapted for setting hens, as the door can be closed and the setting hens are then protected from interference of other hens. The opening in the front door gives plenty of ventilation for the setting hens. These nests are so simply constructed that a child can set them up. Full directions are pasted on the top of each nest set.

Nests Are Portable, Light Weight, Strong and Durable

With this special offer please remember that I send this \$3.00 sanitary nest in addition to all of the \$4.50 worth of remedies listed in offer No. 1. This gives you an actual \$7.50 value for \$4.97. Don't delay! Send your order today!

Important Notice. Orders for Offer No. 2 must be for \$4.97. Please do not ask me to send this offer for \$3.97 and my check. I simply cannot, as I have already made an enormous reduction in the price, and asking me only delays your order.

E. J. Reefer, The Expert, Philadelphia, Pa., Kansas City, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1872



PRATT FOOD COMPANY

GUARANTEE

This is to Certify that we, the Pratt Food Co. of Philadelphia, hereby guarantee all of our preparations to do exactly what we claim for them. Therefore, if they fail to give satisfaction to the buyer, we authorize our dealers to promptly refund the purchase price.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. AND TORONTO, CANADA

J. S. Keller
PRESIDENT
PRATT FOOD CO.

IN USE 38 YEARS

